United Nations A/67/583

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 54, 118 (a) and 129

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee has considered the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312-S/2012/645) prepared pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 66/255. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that the civilian capacity initiative is a cross-cutting effort aimed at improving United Nations support to capacity-building in countries emerging from conflict. The initiative has its origins in a 2009 report on peacebuilding, in which the Secretary-General called for a review of how to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian experts to support the immediate capacity-development needs of countries emerging from conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304, para. 68). The Secretary-General subsequently formed the independent Senior Advisory Group for the Review of International Civilian Capacities to examine different aspects of the subject. The Group submitted its report in January 2011 (A/65/747-S/2011/85) and the Secretary-General issued his preliminary views on the findings of the Group in August 2011 (A/66/311-S/2011/257).

3. Taking into consideration all of the reports mentioned above, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/255, welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop proposals relating to civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict, affirmed the fundamental principle of national ownership and requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States on the subject.

12-60335 (E) 291112

Please recycle

In the same resolution, the Assembly encouraged national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian capacity in this regard, with a particular focus on developing pools of civilian expertise from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition and on mobilizing capacities from developing countries and of women, as vital to the success of United Nations peacebuilding endeavours. The current report of the Secretary-General (A/67/312-S/2012/645) was prepared pursuant to the request of the Assembly that he submit a subsequent report on the measures outlined in the report contained in document A/66/31-S/2011/257, as well as on the development of further initiatives, for consideration by Member States in the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including, in particular, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Fifth Committee (resolution 66/255, para. 2).

4. The present report contains the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/67/312-S/2012/645. In section II, the Committee provides general views on the proposals of the Secretary-General to address civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict. Sections III, IV and V deal with national ownership, partnerships and expertise, and financial and managerial agility, respectively.

II. General observations and recommendations

Preliminary comments

5. The Advisory Committee observes that the report of the Secretary-General is directed to multiple audiences and will be considered in different intergovernmental forums as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 66/255. The Committee notes that its own consideration of the report precedes the deliberation of those bodies. **The Advisory Committee recognizes, however, that the initiative encompasses several different work streams that have administrative and budgetary implications. The present report of the Committee therefore offers its preliminary advice on these aspects of the report of the Secretary-General in an effort to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework of the Organization as the Secretary-General further develops the initiative. In addition, the Advisory Committee emphasizes the need for the Secretary-General to ensure congruence with other ongoing reform efforts.**

6. The Advisory Committee further notes that the administrative and financial aspects of the proposals of the Secretary-General have not been fully elaborated at this time. The review of field service personnel in United Nations missions, the development of an emergency staff deployment facility and possible expansion of the standard funding modality at the mission level are three such examples referred to in the report of the Secretary-General but not fully developed as concrete proposals (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 15, 66 and 52 respectively). Consequently, at this stage the Committee will make comments of a preliminary nature and intends to make more detailed observations once specific proposals are submitted to it. **The Advisory Committee notes that the different elements described in the present report of the Secretary-General remain conceptual in nature and do not outline precise programmatic, administrative or budgetary implications. The Committee**

looks forward to receiving specific proposals with their administrative and budgetary implications in future reports on the progress of this initiative.

End-state vision, project benchmarks and organizational linkages

7. In its recent review of the reports of the Board of Auditors on various United Nations activities and operations, the Advisory Committee concurred with the view of the Board that the Secretary-General had not formulated an end-state vision for several major business transformation projects or an action plan to realize such as vision (see A/67/381, para. 22). As far as the civilian capacity initiative is concerned, the Committee was informed upon enquiry that the end goal of the initiative was to achieve more effective delivery of results in the field, specifically through strengthened national ownership and better support to national institution-building. The Committee was further informed that the measures being considered were aimed at effectiveness and did not have a cost-saving objective.

8. The five gaps initially identified by the Senior Advisory Group as most critical to sustainable peacebuilding are: safety and security, justice, inclusive political processes, core Government functionality and economic revitalization (see A/65/747-S/2011/85, para. 34). The Secretary-General, in his current report, indicates that efforts to find these capacities is a long-term endeavour, necessitating partnerships with a broader range of potential providers, especially from the global South (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 17). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the global South encompasses some 133 countries and includes those with medium and low human development, according to the human development index as reported in the Human Development Report.

9. The representatives of the Secretary-General, acknowledging that multiple actors are involved in delivering assistance and support to the field, pointed out that the first phase of implementation included: (a) targeting four or five examples of national ownership and innovative partnership arrangements; (b) ensuring participation and utilization of the online platform; (c) preparing clear and transparent guidance on responsibilities and accountabilities of United Nations system global focal points; and (d) developing improved tools for accessing expertise. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that further efforts are needed to develop a clear vision of the desired end-state for this initiative, along with a clearer set of timelines, activities and deliverables, as well as a more precise identification of entities to be responsible and held accountable for delivering the expected outcomes.**

10. On a related matter, the Advisory Committee notes that the exact relationship between this initiative and the work of the Peacebuilding Commission is not clearly specified in the report of the Secretary-General. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that there had been four exchanges with the Peacebuilding Commission on issues concerning civilian capacity and that the Peacebuilding Fund Immediate Response Facility was helping to fund expertise in key areas of transition and peacebuilding through South-South exchanges in certain countries. Similarly, the Advisory Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General makes only brief reference to ongoing efforts to improve the integrated mission planning processes, a planned review of the Field Service category of staff serving in peacekeeping operations (with a view to nationalizing certain Field Service posts) and adaptation of procurement processes to enhance local procurement (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 11, 15 and 16 respectively).

11. **The Advisory Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General does not clearly define the scope of the initiative nor does it make clear linkages with actions or aspects that are already under way within other existing work streams. The Committee is also of the view that the Secretary-General does not set out in any detail how the proposals of the civilian capacity initiative dovetail with existing capacities, systems and structures across the Secretariat and the broader United Nations system or with other reform initiatives approved by the General Assembly.**

12. **The Advisory Committee recommends, where ongoing work is under way within the Secretariat and the United Nations system that will complement and further the aims and objectives of the civilian capacity initiative, that future reports of the Secretary-General contain sufficient information to ensure the proper degree of monitoring and oversight, to minimize possible duplication and to ensure consistency and complementarity of effort. More attention should also be given to defining the precise scope of the responsibilities and accountabilities of the Secretary-General with respect to the civilian capacity initiative, thereby enabling greater measurability of progress and more focused reporting thereon.**

Project governance and sustainability

13. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the civilian capacity initiative was overseen by a steering committee, first convened in March 2011 and chaired by the current Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General. The steering committee includes members from within the United Nations Secretariat and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in her capacity as head of the United Nations Development Group. It was indicated to the Advisory Committee that the steering committee was supported by a working group, which, in addition to the entities represented on the steering committee, included representatives of several agencies, funds and programmes. A support team, headed by a team leader at the D-2 level, had also been constituted to assume day-to-day management responsibilities for the project. The Advisory Committee was further informed that this team was a temporary structure and no permanent change to structures or functions was envisaged as a result of this initiative.

14. Regarding resources deployed for the initiative, the Advisory Committee was informed that from March 2011 to September 2012, approximately $1.3 million in voluntary contributions had been spent. For the 12-month period ending September 2013, the project anticipates spending of an additional $1.8 million, also funded from voluntary sources. These figures exclude the salary and staff costs of the D-2 Director of the project team, temporarily redeployed from within the Secretariat; the time and advice provided by a full-time staff member on secondment from the World Bank, at the grade level equivalent to Assistant Secretary-General; and technical assistance provided by the Department of Field Support in the development of the online platform CAPMATCH (the mechanism designed to connect those seeking capacity with potential providers, comments on which are contained in paras. 22-24 below).

15. **The Advisory Committee therefore recommends that careful attention be given as to how the civilian capacity initiative will be achieved in the long term, including whether enhancement of existing organizational structures and**

allocation of appropriate resources would be required (see also paras. 24 and 40 below). The Committee further stresses that overlap or duplication of existing Secretariat or United Nations system structures should be avoided. The Committee also recommends that the full cost implications of such initiatives, irrespective of the source of funding, should be clearly presented to the General Assembly for consideration at the outset.

III. National ownership

16. The Advisory Committee notes that strengthening national ownership is a central objective of this initiative. In his transmittal letter dated 31 January 2011, the Chair of the Senior Advisory Group pointed out that the international response to conflict was often supply-driven, with international actors focusing on what they can provide, rather than listening to the real needs of those they serve (A/65/747-S/2011/85). In its review, the Group noted that the Peacebuilding Commission has emphasized that unless conflict-affected communities can develop their own abilities to cope with crisis and change, international assistance will not succeed (ibid., summary). Subsequently, in its resolution 66/255, the General Assembly affirmed the fundamental principle of national ownership and stressed the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institution-building, including through peacekeeping operations in accordance with their mandates, as well as enhanced regional, South-South and triangular cooperation.[1]

17. In his current report, the Secretary-General describes some political developments in support of inclusive, country-owned and country-led transitions and the need for a single, strongly prioritized action plan in countries emerging from conflict (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 7 and 8). He also cites specific recent examples of situations on the ground in Libya, Yemen, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia (ibid., paras. 9, 10 and 12) that require a carefully designed, contextually specific approach in terms of United Nations support. He further outlines the ongoing work of an inter-agency working group led by UNDP in developing principles and guidelines for better use of national capacity in such contexts (ibid., para. 13).

18. The Advisory Committee also notes the acknowledgement of the Secretary-General that while United Nations agencies, funds and programmes regularly rely on national capacity (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 10 and 14), peacekeeping missions often miss potential opportunities for building sustainable national capacity (ibid., para. 10). He cites the example of international personnel being deployed to over two thirds of mission support posts in existing peacekeeping missions (ibid., para. 15). Specifically, the Secretary-General cites two potential opportunities for improving national capacity-building through adaptation of the approach taken by the Secretariat in its peacekeeping operations, namely, the feasibility of nationalizing Field Service posts within missions and enhancing opportunities for local procurement.

19. The Advisory Committee recalls its previous support for proposals to nationalize positions in the context of its review of peacekeeping operations (see A/65/743, para. 42). The Advisory Committee also intends to examine more closely

[1] Triangular cooperation is defined in the report of the Senior Advisory Group as a situation where northern funds and/or expertise collaborate with southern funds and/or expertise to support a third country (A/65/747-S/2011/85, para. 23).

the outcome of the review of Field Service personnel in the context of its regular consideration of human resources matters.

20. Concerning procurement, regulation 5.12 of the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules stipulates that the principles that shall be given due consideration are best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition and the interest of the United Nations. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly has repeatedly stressed its encouragement for greater competitive sourcing of goods and services in field missions at the local or regional level (see resolutions 52/226 A, para. 19, and 54/14, para. 24). More recently, in paragraph 20 of its resolution 62/269, the Assembly, endorsing a recommendation of the Advisory Committee, requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify the exploration of additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

21. **The Advisory Committee notes the efforts of the Secretary-General and United Nations system entities to strengthen national ownership in the development of civilian capacities in countries emerging from conflict and looks forward to receiving detailed progress updates on the development of guidance materials and principles in such contexts. The Committee also notes the intentions of the Secretary-General in this regard and looks forward to receiving specific proposals concerning the review of Field Service positions in peacekeeping missions and enhancing opportunities for local procurement. With respect to procurement, the Committee recalls that the underlying principles set out in regulation 5.12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules should be observed. Lessons learned by the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes concerning field procurement must also be given due regard.**

IV. Partnerships and expertise

A. Networks of expertise

22. In his report the Secretary-General describes several different practical examples of recent capacity-building exchanges (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 18-22). He also points out that there is insufficient systematic support for these types of exchanges and often a lack of documented knowledge as to where such capacities and experience lie (ibid., para. 23). As one step towards accessing a broader range of capacities and facilitating new partnerships, the Secretary-General is developing an online platform, CAPMATCH, the purpose of which is to better match the demand and supply of specialized civilian capacities in countries emerging from conflict, focusing on the five critical capacity gaps mentioned in paragraph 8 above.

23. The report of the Secretary-General indicates that the platform aims to provide a simple, transparent source of information to help providers and requesters to connect. Each organization will manage its own list of available capacities; individuals will not register directly. In this way, the Secretary-General points out that CAPMATCH is not a selection mechanism for personnel and does not affect established procedures for United Nations staffing (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 28). Concerning the vetting provisions for organizations offering capacities within CAPMATCH, the representatives of the Secretary-General stated, upon enquiry by

the Advisory Committee, that due diligence procedures for the platform will include verifying with Member States that organizations seeking to register are bona fide Government agencies. In the case of registration by non-governmental organizations, the affiliation mechanisms established by the Economic and Social Council will be applied. Non-governmental organizations not affiliated with the Council seeking to participate in CAPMATCH will be requested to complete a due diligence questionnaire, which would then be assessed by the civilian capacities project team to determine whether a registration application is accepted or not. **The Advisory Committee believes that a more robust vetting procedure would be needed to ensure that the United Nations is not exposed to reputational risk through the use of a platform which is managed and sustained by the Organization. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly seek greater assurance that the entities participating in CAPMATCH properly screen the capabilities and qualifications of the individuals being put forward for consideration under the auspices of the platform. It looks forward to receiving specific proposals on how exposure to risks can be appropriately mitigated through the application of suitable controls.**

24. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that the platform has been developed thus far using resources available to the Secretariat, including through voluntary contributions and technical assistance from within the Department of Field Support. The Committee was also provided information that the first phase of the project had secured the participation of 22 Member States (15 of which are from the global South) and 14 non-governmental organizations (seven of which are based in the global South). The Committee was further informed that future capacity mapping could be supported by United Nations presences, although no specific detail was available in terms of the resourcing requirements or plans to ensure ongoing sustainability of the platform along with a clear description of specific, measurable, time-bound benchmarks for its future development. The Secretary-General indicates that developing this platform will require considerable time and effort and signals his intention to make additional proposals to the General Assembly on the future management and operation of CAPMATCH (ibid., paras. 29 and 30). **The Advisory Committee looks forward to receiving a full-fledged proposal on the CAPMATCH initiative, its organizational location and servicing and resource requirements; prospective performance and development benchmarks, particularly in terms of securing participation from the global South; and provisions for ensuring adequate monitoring and oversight by the relevant United Nations intergovernmental bodies.**

B. Funding for national institution-building

25. In his report the Secretary-General indicates that discussions with national partners and United Nations field presences have underscored the difficulties of mobilizing funding and expertise for national institution-building. The Peacebuilding Commission has also made this a focus of recent discussions (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 31). The Secretary-General further states that different challenges exist for national institution-building in both mission and non-mission contexts (ibid., para. 34). He indicates his intention to continue his work on expanding possible modes of financing for national institution-building, in particular South-South and triangular exchanges, in the five critical capacity gaps. He points out that this will

include working with other United Nations entities and external partners on how to fill gaps, improve coherence and cost-effectiveness of assistance and maximize results (ibid., para. 35). **The Advisory Committee notes the intention of the Secretary-General to continue working to expand modes of financing for national institution-building and looks forward to receiving additional detail in this regard. It particularly supports efforts to improve coherence and cost-effectiveness of assistance efforts.**

C. Accountability

26. In his previous report, the Secretary-General described a system of global focal points that would help to deliver more accountable and predictable capacities in critical capacity gap areas (A/66/311-S/2011/527, paras. 55 and 56). In his current report, he sets out some general principles which have since been developed, founded on a two-tier system of accountability: focal points at the Headquarters level in different sectors, along with reliance on the presence of his Special Representatives and Resident Coordinators for country-level programming and delivery in the field (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 36). The rule of law sector was deemed to be the most urgent operational area, given the high demand from Member States for assistance from the United Nations system and a perception that the existing arrangements were not providing sufficient clarity or facilitating adequate accountability. In this connection, the Secretary-General indicates that he has decided that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNDP should assume joint responsibility as the global focal point for the rule of law sector (police, justice and corrections) in post-conflict and other crisis situations (ibid., para. 37). As a result, efforts are now under way to develop a joint workplan and funding approach in this sector, including through the co-location of staff. **The Advisory Committee looks forward to receiving additional detail on the concept of the global focal point system, its application and its potential to improve overall efficiency and effectiveness, including by avoiding duplication and overlapping of functions and responsibilities.**

V. Financial and managerial agility

27. In section IV of his report (A/67/312-S/2012/645), the Secretary-General emphasizes the importance of timely support for capacity-building in post-conflict countries in order to avoid the risk of relapse into conflict, and the consequent need for the ability to respond to evolving requirements. He makes a number of suggestions to adapt the existing regulatory framework or procedures, specifically in terms of the resourcing and staffing of the United Nations field missions, as well as a proposal for a more rapid and reliable deployment of Secretariat staff to respond to "corporate emergencies". The administrative and budgetary implications of these proposals, which, as stated previously, are not fully elaborated, are discussed below, along with their connection to the observations of the Advisory Committee on related subjects.

A. Planning and budgeting

28. In its report, the Senior Advisory Group recommended that heads of mission be authorized to reallocate 20 per cent of the budgetary provision set aside for civilian personnel (A/65/747-S/2011/85, para. 61). By contrast, the Secretary-General does not propose in his current report any specific threshold for adjustment, but rather indicates that, in his view, the key issue is to facilitate change in the mix of capacity, when needed, to support mandated tasks in dynamic field settings (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 50). He stresses that heads of mission should monitor more actively the appropriate mix and type of capacity without any specific adjustment to existing budgetary provisions. Upon enquiry, the representatives of the Secretary-General clarified to the Advisory Committee that no specific regulatory or procedural change was being proposed at this time. The Committee was also informed that heads of mission already have flexibility to temporarily change the mix of capacity. The representatives of the Secretary-General explained that heads of mission have the authority to temporarily redeploy posts between different offices of their mission and to temporarily change the functions of the posts, during a given financial period. Should the need for these changes continue into the next financial period, the changes would be presented in the subsequent proposed mission budget for consideration and approval of the General Assembly. Greater detail on existing financial flexibility is contained in a 2002 memorandum from the then Controller of the United Nations Secretariat to Chief Administrative Officers in all peacekeeping missions, which is annexed to the present report. According to the representatives of the Secretary-General, United Nations Headquarters will be working with missions to ensure they use the authority they have to respond when needs change.

29. **The Advisory Committee requests that the Secretary-General explain more clearly how heads of missions are actually exercising flexibility in terms of changing the mix of civilian capacity. While recognizing the need for flexibility in response to evolving needs on the ground, especially in the first year of mission operations, the Committee emphasizes the importance of striking an appropriate balance between the current delegated authority and requisite budgetary discipline, accountability and internal control. The Committee also notes the need for appropriate reporting thereon in the performance reports of the respective missions and recommends that the General Assembly keep this matter under continuous review.**

30. Further, the Secretary-General refers to his previous report in which he undertook to refine the standardized funding model for the first year of a new peacekeeping operation, in order to provide explicitly for changes in the mix of civilian capacity (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 52). Since then, the General Assembly decided, in paragraph 56 of its resolution 66/264, that any further development of this model should take into account the evaluation of its first application in the initial budget of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The assessment of the Secretary-General of this experience will be presented to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, in the context of the progress report on the implementation of the global field support strategy. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its view, expressed in paragraph 217 of its report contained in document A/66/718 in the context of its review of the global field support strategy, that the standardized funding model should not be used to**

circumvent the established budgetary process and that, pending completion of the study on the application of the model to UNMISS and consideration thereof by the General Assembly, the standard funding model should not be applied to new start-up missions. In addition, any proposed adaptations to the model should be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.

B. Access to capacities

31. In his current report, the Secretary-General states that United Nations field missions require modalities that enable access to the necessary expertise. There is often a need for timely specialized expertise that may be unique to a country or region, niche functions for which there is no continuing Secretariat requirement or capacities that are not readily available within the United Nations (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 54 and 55). In this connection, he envisages building on existing policies and modalities. Specifically, he expresses his intention to make further use of Government-provided personnel as experts on mission for time-limited, specialized functions that are not required on an ongoing basis or are not readily available, without any expectation of a longer-term United Nations engagement (ibid., para. 56). The salaries for such personnel continue to be paid by their Government, while the Secretariat covers the costs of mission subsistence allowance and travel and provides for reimbursement of medical costs during the tour of duty and coverage for service-incurred injury, illness or death.

32. In the context of its most recent review of peacekeeping missions, the Advisory Committee was informed that posts earmarked for seconded officers are normally in support of the rule of law, which includes the areas of corrections and justice (A/66/718, para. 58). In its deliberations on the current report on civilian capacities, the Committee was informed, upon request, that there were currently 405 such personnel deployed in nine missions, 346 being corrections personnel and a further 59 in the area of justice. Detailed information concerning the numbers and nationalities of these personnel and the missions to which they have been deployed could not be confirmed by the Committee at the time of the finalization of the present report. The Secretary-General envisages expanding the use of this modality for functions such as safety and security and other core government functional areas.

33. The Advisory Committee recalls that a clearer articulation of this requirement is also in line with its recent recommendations made in the context of human resources management concerning overall workforce planning (A/67/545, paras. 8-13). In his current report, the Secretary-General further proposes disclosing costs of Government-provided personnel in the civilian expenditure category rather than in the operational costs category for purposes of clarity and transparency and to facilitate adjustments among sub-items (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 50).

34. With respect to how this category of personnel differs from type II gratis personnel, the Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the latter are restricted to use in specialized functions for a limited period of up to one year or, in cases before a budget is approved, for temporary and urgent assistance for up to six months in the case of new and/or expanded mandates of the Organization. Further, gratis personnel are not presented in budget submissions for approval but are rather

reported to the General Assembly on a biennial basis, pursuant to the requirements of Assembly resolutions 51/243 and 52/234.

35. **The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/264, recently endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for greater clarity concerning the applicable criteria for determining the use of Government-provided personnel or civilian staff. It further notes the intention of the Secretary-General to develop guidelines, for the consideration of the Assembly in its upcoming review of the overview report of the Secretary-General on peacekeeping operations, to govern the recruitment of such personnel to ensure a clear and consistent approach within the Secretariat. The Committee recommends that details concerning the numbers and nationalities of the Government-provided personnel, along with the missions where they have been deployed, should be provided and also included in future reports to the Assembly on this subject.**

36. **In the context of the guidelines being developed, the Secretary-General should provide greater clarity of how Government-provided personnel differ from the deployment of type II gratis personnel, which has been strictly regulated by the General Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of resolutions 51/243 and 52/234 along with other sources of civilian capacity such as United Nations staff on temporary appointments and external consultants. Furthermore, the Committee believes that every effort must be made to improve workforce planning in field presences to ensure that the proper mix of capacities and staff are deployed to deliver mandated tasks and to effectively respond to developments on the ground. The mix of different capacities and modalities should be fully justified in terms of the proposed budget proposals for peacekeeping missions. At the same time, the Committee supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to provide a more transparent presentation of civilian capacity resources in this regard by disclosing costs related to the provision of such Government-provided personnel in the civilian expenditure category.**

37. In his current report, the Secretary-General refers to the issue of comparative advantage and the need to direct resources to the actors best equipped to carry out a mandated task. He specifically cites the case of Timor-Leste where, as the peacekeeping mission begins to draw down, mandated capacity-building tasks are being carried out on its behalf by various United Nations actors, and indicates that this experience should offer lessons for the future (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 61). Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with explanatory detail with respect to the experience in Timor-Leste which indicated that the mission would enter into cooperative arrangements for services in strengthening the capacity and functionality of national police forces, the rule of law and the promotion of human rights with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to ensure that mandated tasks could be implemented prior to the closure of the mission. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the example cited is more relevant to the challenges faced by the Organization in the transition of responsibilities and functions at the conclusion of a peacekeeping mission rather than a compelling case of ensuring that resources are allocated to the actor best equipped to carry out the task. It suggests therefore that the Secretary-General further develop his work to identify other examples where the comparative advantage concept could be**

applied to maximize efficient and effective deployment of capacities and resources available in the organizations of the United Nations system.

C. Corporate emergency model

38. Responding to the recommendation of the Senior Advisory Group to develop a model to enable more rapid and reliable deployment of Secretariat staff to respond to "corporate emergencies" (A/65/747-S/2011/85, recommendation 17), the current report of the Secretary-General proposes an emergency staff deployment facility, consisting of a pool of pre-cleared and pre-trained candidates for rapid deployment (A/67/312-S/2012/645, paras. 63-66). The Secretary-General points out that while United Nations humanitarian entities have developed such arrangements, the Secretariat has often found it a challenge to deploy staff quickly enough in a crisis. He cites delays in identifying capacity and in securing the release of suitable staff in times of crisis, as well as challenges in backfilling the resulting vacancies. Even when capacity is deployed, it cannot, according to the Secretary-General, be retained for an adequate duration. The Advisory Committee has made similar observations concerning temporary duty assignments in the context of its previous reviews of administrative and financial aspects of peacekeeping missions (see A/61/852, para. 40, and A/62/781, para. 38).

39. The proposal of the Secretary-General envisages the use of a roster mechanism, consisting of a pool of pre-cleared and pre-trained candidates for rapid deployment (A/67/312-S/2012/645, para. 65). To respond to the concern about lack of continuity and retention of in situ staff capacity in emergencies, the Secretary-General proposes to make greater use of temporary assignments (for periods beyond three months) where relevant. The Secretary-General indicates his intention to submit a more detailed proposal for the establishment and functioning of the emergency staff deployment facility and the related resource requirements (ibid., para. 66).

40. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the proposed arrangements for this facility would be similar to those developed for United Nations humanitarian entities, where serving staff members who have been pre-approved for release by their supervisors would be available for rapid deployment in the case of an emergency. Specific details such as how the proposal will affect the broader framework for human resources management and specific reform aspects currently under consideration, including the introduction of mobility incentives, adaptations to the roster-based recruitment mechanism and the role of the central review bodies, if any, are not yet clear. Furthermore, neither the impact on existing rules and regulations, including those relating to temporary deployment, nor the resources required to establish and maintain the emergency roster mechanism, have yet been examined. **The Advisory Committee observes therefore that the proposed emergency staff deployment facility, as described in the current report, is currently at a conceptual stage of development. Without commenting on the merits of this particular proposal at this stage, the Advisory Committee points out that a number of basic questions arise and require detailed elaboration such as the functioning of the roster and its connection to existing recruitment mechanisms, the vetting process for populating the emergency roster, the resourcing requirements, if any, and the rules relating to temporary deployment. The Committee awaits the proposal of the Secretary-General in this regard.**

Annex

Memorandum dated 28 June 2002 from the Assistant Secretary-General, Controller, addressed to the Chief Administrative Officers of peacekeeping missions

1. This memorandum sets out the policy for the administration of allotments for peacekeeping missions and details updated and expanded flexibility arrangements whereby the authority and responsibility of Chief Administrative Officers for the management of financial resources is significantly enhanced.

2. This increased flexibility embodies action 23 under strategy 3, of the reform programme of the Secretary-General (A/51/950), Enhance the flexibility and responsibility of line managers, which states that the Secretary-General will take steps to delegate maximum authority, responsibility and full accountability to line managers for the management of human and financial resources. It also takes into account recommendation 169 (e) of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (the Brahimi report, A/55/305-S/2000/809), which states that the Secretariat should conduct a review of the policies and procedures governing the management of financial resources in the field missions with a view to providing field missions with much greater flexibility in the management of their budgets.

3. This increased flexibility also gives the missions the means to prioritize resources according to efficiencies in the delivery of outputs and effectiveness in the accomplishment of their mandates. The Chief Administrative Officer is expected to articulate these managerial decisions in his/her budget performance submissions, as part of the results-based approach to budget formulation and performance reporting.

4. Allotments will continue to be issued by the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division. These will be recorded in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) at Headquarters and transmitted electronically to the missions in the Excel spreadsheet format for recording in the SUN accounting system.

5. Allotments will be authorized under three groups of expenditures, as follows:

Group I: Military personnel (military observers, military contingents) and police personnel (civilian police and formed police units) [Classes 212 to 214 and 216]

Group II: Civilian personnel (international staff, national staff and United Nations volunteers) [Classes 221 to 223]

Group III: Operational costs (general temporary assistance, Government-provided personnel, civilian electoral observers, consultants, official travel, facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, air transportation, naval transportation, communications, information technology, medical, special equipment, miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment, and quick-impact projects) [Classes 224 to 228 and 230 to 239]

6. Within each group, the Chief Administrative Officer has full authority to redeploy funds between classes, subject to the following limitations:

(a) The authorized strength of military and police personnel (group I) cannot be exceeded;

(b) The staffing table (number and level of posts) for civilian personnel (group II) must be respected;

(c) Funds allocated to class 239, quick-impact projects (group III), cannot be increased without prior approval from the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division.

7. Redeployment of funds between groups I, II and III requires prior approval of the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division. Requests for such redeployment must be accompanied by adequate justification.

8. The following actions are required before the start of a new peacekeeping financial period:

(a) The Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, will provide the Chief Administrative Officer with the apportionment of resources for the full 12-month period, corresponding to the detailed estimates submitted in the budget, as approved by the General Assembly;

(b) The Chief Administrative Officer, following consultation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (Office of Mission Support), will determine the allocation of the budget by cost centre (Headquarters cost centres and Field cost centres);

(c) The Chief Administrative Officer will provide to the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, the details of his/her decision for the allocation of the budget, at the class level, by Headquarters cost centre and for the field;

(d) The Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, will arrange to have the allocation recorded in IMIS;

(e) The Chief Administrative Officer will arrange to have the distribution of the budget, at the class level, by field cost centre, recorded in the SUN system at the mission.

9. IMIS will reflect allocations by cost centre for Headquarters and as a whole for the field. The SUN system will reflect detailed allocations for field cost centres. A consolidated and detailed view of the distribution of the budget (and expenditures) by all cost centres will be available for access by Headquarters and the missions in a funds monitoring tool from September 2002.

10. At the end of each month, the Chief Administrative Officer will communicate to the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, the redeployments that he/she has made during the month between field cost centres and between classes. The Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, will arrange to have these redeployments recorded in IMIS.

11. Whenever a Chief Administrative Officer decides to redeploy funds between Headquarters cost centres and field cost centres within all allotment groups, he/she will inform the Director, Peacekeeping Financing Division, who will arrange to have these redeployments recorded in IMIS.

12. A detailed map of the process of issuance of the initial allotment and of redeployments during the implementation of the budget is provided in an annex to this memorandum.*

13. In administering the budget and effecting redeployments, the Chief Administrative Officer will have to be mindful of the original detailed budget apportionment as he/she will be called upon to fully explain and justify actual variances.

14. I am convinced that these new arrangements, which have been the subject of wide consultation and collaboration among all the parties concerned, will enable all us within our respective sphere of responsibility to better serve and support peacekeeping missions. Should you, at any point in time, need clarification in respect of these new arrangements, please do not hesitate to contact me.

---

* The annex to the memorandum is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

United Nations A/67/584–S/2012/865

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 November 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 37
Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 20 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to express Malaysia's deep concerns with regard to the situation in the Gaza Strip resulting from the Israeli attacks that began on 14 November 2012. Since then, the aggression by Israel has caused the deaths of hundreds of Palestinian civilians, including women and children. The attacks by Israel have caused 1.6 million Palestinians to be in jeopardy, as the innocent civilians are isolated from receiving humanitarian aid due to the massive military action and the continued blockade of the Gaza Strip.

The continued violence against Palestinian civilians, including women and children, the indiscriminate bombing and the shelling of populated areas must cease immediately and the flow of vital humanitarian and medical aid and supplies to the Palestinians in Gaza must resume without hindrance. The Security Council must shoulder its responsibility to take action to compel Israel to immediately cease its military attacks on the Palestinian Territory of Gaza.

The Parliament of Malaysia and the Malaysian people join the international community in condemning the Israeli aggression. Such aggression is a breach of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights laws. The Israeli aggression is clearly a serious breach of the Charter of the United Nations. These developments are followed closely in Malaysia. Today, the Parliament of Malaysia passed a resolution condemning the attacks by Israel on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. In this connection, I would like to convey to you the resolution of the Parliament of Malaysia for your kind attention.* I am also requesting that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hussein **Haniff**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia

* The resolution referred to is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

Please recycle

United Nations A/67/585–S/2012/868

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 November 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 37

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 21 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued on 21 November by India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) on the situation between Israel and Palestine (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maria Luiza Ribeiro **Viotti**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations

12-60446 (E) 281112

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The situation between Israel and Palestine

India, Brazil and South Africa express their strongest condemnation of the ongoing violence between Israel and Palestine, which threatens the peace and security of the region. The IBSA countries deeply regret the loss of human lives and express their concern over the disproportionate and excessive use of force.

They urge the parties to immediately cease all violence, to exercise maximum restraint and to avoid taking any action that may further exacerbate the situation. They stress their expectation that the United Nations Security Council will do its utmost in the fulfilment of its responsibilities in regard to this serious situation.

They also stress the urgent need to lift the blockade on Gaza, which continues to worsen the already dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in Gaza.

The IBSA countries express their strong support for the mediation efforts of the Government of Egypt, the League of Arab States and the United Nations Secretary-General aimed at achieving a negotiated ceasefire.

The IBSA countries believe that only diplomacy and dialogue will lead to the resolution of the current crisis, which makes it even more urgent to resume direct talks between Israel and Palestine, leading to a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question, i.e., the achievement of a two-State solution.

In view of the upcoming General Assembly discussion on the question of Palestine, India, Brazil and South Africa express their support for Palestine's request to be accorded observer State status in the United Nations system.

United Nations A/67/586

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 160
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Mandate performance	5
	A. Overall	5
	B. Budget implementation	5
	C. Mission support initiatives	7
	D. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	8
III.	Resource performance	15
	A. Financial resources	15
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	16
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	16
	D. Other income and adjustments	17
	E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	17
IV.	Analysis of variances	18
V.	Financial position of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 June 2012	21
VI.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	22
VII.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/244 and of the United Nations Board of Auditors	23

12-60414 (E) 090113

Please recycle

Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a results-based support component framework.

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1997 (2011), the 2011/12 reporting period was marked by the drawdown and closure of the Mission by 31 August 2011 and the completion of its administrative liquidation by 31 December 2011. In this connection, all personnel were withdrawn, Mission assets were disposed of and office premises and sites were vacated. Accordingly, the Mission achieved its expected accomplishments, as indicated in section II.D of the present report.

UNMIS incurred $134.0 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 97.4 per cent (compared with $998.8 million in expenditure for an implementation rate of 99.1 per cent in the prior 2010/11 period).

Expenditures exceeded apportionment for military and police personnel by $1.6 million, which was more than offset by lower requirements for civilian personnel ($0.1 million) and operational costs ($5 million). The additional requirements under military and police personnel costs were attributable mainly to higher requirements for military contingents, as a result of contingent-owned major equipment remaining in the field after the cessation of operations. The reduced requirements for civilian personnel were attributable primarily to lower than budgeted expenditure for salary-related costs for international staff. The reduced requirements for operational costs were attributable mainly to lower costs for shipment of Mission equipment to other missions.

Human resources incumbency levels were lower than planned during the reporting period as a result of the accelerated withdrawal of some military, police and civilian personnel.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012)

Category	*2010/11 expenditure*	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	302 113.8	49 357.6	50 916.5	(1 558.9)	(3.2)
Civilian personnel	260 055.5	47 262.4	47 160.4	102.0	0.2
Operational costs	436 607.1	40 912.0	35 912.4	4 999.6	12.2
Gross requirements	**998 776.4**	**137 532.0**	**133 989.3**	**3 542.7**	**2.6**
Staff assessment income	30 300.3	3 477.7	5 742.9	(2 265.2)	(65.1)
Net requirements	**968 476.1**	**134 054.3**	**128 246.4**	**5 807.9**	**4.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**998 776.4**	**137 532.0**	**133 989.3**	**3 542.7**	**2.6**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*[b]	*Actual (average)*[c]	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[d]
Military observers	525	92	69	25.0
Military contingents	9 450	1 825	1 665	8.8
United Nations police	715	129	71	44.9
International staff	988	235	210	10.7
National staff	3 115	798	767	3.8
United Nations Volunteers	353	62	48	21.9
Temporary positions[e]	19	6	4	32.4
Government-provided personnel	40	4	3	31.8

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Represents planned six-month average (July to December 2011).
[c] Based on monthly incumbency and monthly strength.
[d] Based on average actual incumbency and average planned incumbency.
[e] Funded under general temporary assistance. Includes positions in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2011.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section VI of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The initial budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 2011 (A/65/731) and amounted to $947,076,900 gross ($919,645,300 net).

2. The Security Council, in its resolution 1978 (2011), decided to extend until 9 July 2011 the mandate of UNMIS and announced its intention to establish a mission to succeed UNMIS.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 65/257 B, appropriated and assessed an amount of $482,460,550 for the six-month period from 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011.

4. The Assembly further authorized the Secretary-General to draw upon the resources approved for UNMIS in entering into commitments for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2011 for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and any further missions established by the Security Council before 31 December 2011 in support of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The Assembly also noted the intention of the Security Council to establish a successor mission to UNMIS, and authorized the Secretary-General to draw upon the resources approved for UNMIS in entering into commitments for a successor mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2011.

5. The Security Council, in its resolutions 1990 (2011) and 1996 (2011), decided to establish UNISFA and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), respectively. Accordingly, pursuant to authorization granted by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/257 B on the financing of UNMIS, commitment authorities were provided for the deployment of UNMISS and UNISFA in the amounts of $277,915,150 and $93,452,600, respectively, with the balance of appropriation in the amount of $111,092,800 utilized for the withdrawal of UNMIS. Of the amount of $482,460,550 assessed by the Assembly upon Member States in resolution 65/257 B, the amount of $137,532,000 was to be applied to the Special Account for UNMIS, the amount of $277,915,150 was to be applied to the Special Account for UNMISS, and the balance, in the amount of $67,013,400, was to be applied to the Special Account for UNISFA.

6. The Security Council, in its resolution 1997 (2011), decided to withdraw UNMIS effective 11 July 2011.

7. The revised budget for the maintenance of UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 2011 (A/66/519) and amounted to $137,532,000 gross ($134,054,300 net), which provided financial resources primarily for the administrative liquidation of the Mission during the six-month period ending on 31 December 2011.

8. The revised budget took into account the actual deployment of personnel as at 1 July 2011 and reflected requirements for the repatriation or phased transfer to UNMISS and UNISFA of 467 military observers, 9,248 military contingent personnel and 637 United Nations police officers, as well as repatriation to their home countries, transfer to UNMISS or separation of 957 international staff, 323 United Nations Volunteers, 15 Government-provided personnel, and transfer to UNMISS or separation of 2,762 national staff, inclusive of temporary positions.

9. The revised budget also included provisions for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2011.

10. In its report of 23 November 2011, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $137,532,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/66/575, para. 23).

11. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/244, provided an appropriation in the amount of $137,532,000 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

12. The mandate of UNMIS was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1590 (2005). In its resolution 1997 (2011), the Council decided to withdraw UNMIS effective 11 July 2011 and called for the complete withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian personnel of UNMIS other than those required for the Mission's liquidation, by 31 August 2011.

13. Following the end of its mandate on 9 July 2011, the Mission has, during the performance reporting period, completed the effective and efficient administrative liquidation activities by delivering related key outputs shown in the support framework below.

14. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the revised 2011/12 budget (A/66/519). In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and compares the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

15. The Mission was headed by the former Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Assistant Secretary-General level who provided overall leadership for the withdrawal and administrative liquidation of the Mission by 31 December 2011 and served as a focal point in matters related to cooperation and collaboration with the Government of the Sudan for the facilitation and completion of the administrative liquidation of the Mission.

16. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1997 (2011), the 2011/12 financial performance period was marked by the drawdown and closure of the Mission by 31 August 2011 and the completion of its administrative liquidation by 31 December 2011. In this connection, all military personnel were withdrawn, international staff were reassigned to other missions, returned to their home countries or parent organizations, and mission assets were disposed of in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

17. During the 2011/12 reporting period, the Mission undertook support activities until the liquidation period ended on 31 December 2011.

18. The total expenditure for the financial period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 amounted to $133,989,300, which is less by $3,542,700 than the $137,532,000 that had been appropriated.

19. The separation of all military and civilian personnel took place during the liquidation period: 117 military observers were repatriated and 350 were transferred to other missions (208 to UNMISS, 35 to UNSMIL, 72 to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and 35 to UNISFA); 8,205 military contingent personnel were withdrawn in July and August 2012, 877 were withdrawn in September, and the remaining 166, including 26 staff officers from the liquidation team, were withdrawn in October, November and December 2012; 259 police officers were repatriated, and 378 were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA; 33 international staff members were repatriated, 776 went to UNMISS and UNISFA, 19 were transferred to other missions and 129 completed their assignment with UNMIS; 1,394 national staff were separated, and 1,368 national staff members were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA.

20. In accordance with the staff rules and regulations, termination indemnity, annual leave balances and other separation costs were disbursed to international and national staff. Forty-five international staff members and 1,394 national staff members were separated and paid termination indemnity.

21. The office premises and sites previously occupied by the Mission in Khartoum, El Obeid and Ed Damazin were vacated during the reporting period, cleaned in an environmentally friendly manner and restored to their original condition where required by the owners of the premises. In addition, certificates indemnifying UNMIS from any liability were obtained from owners. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by the Mission was collected and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner and in keeping with local laws.

22. The majority of the air fleet was transitioned to UNMISS by 31 July 2012, with full costs funded by the UNMIS liquidation budget for the period until 31 July 2012. The aviation liquidation activities in UNMIS were supported by two aero-medical evacuation helicopters, one MI-8 helicopter and one MI-26 helicopter until 31 October 2011 and one MI-8 helicopter into December 2011. Two fixed-wing aircraft (IL-76 and ATR-72) were operated and maintained up to 30 November 2011, and one fixed-wing aircraft (1 Beechcraft 1900) was operated and maintained into December 2011. One additional fixed-wing aircraft was used to ensure that staff and their personal effects, as well as cargo, logistics, and communications and information technology equipment, were vacated from the premises at Khartoum within Government-imposed deadlines and moved to South Sudan to start up UNMISS.

23. The medical team provided medical services until 30 November 2011.

24. Equipment and other property were disposed of in accordance with the liquidation manual and regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The disposal of assets was carried out by 23 December 2011. Some assets were transferred to other United Nations peacekeeping missions (majority to UNMISS, UNISFA and UNAMID), including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, or placed in reserve at the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) at

Brindisi, Italy. Some assets were transferred to other United Nations entities (the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa) that are funded from assessed contributions.

25. Furthermore, some assets not required by current and future United Nations activities funded from assessed contributions were sold to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund in the Sudan. Finally, assets not required for current or future United Nations missions or agencies were subject to commercial disposal and were sold in Khartoum, El Obeid and Juba in the amount of $2,108,548.

26. The budget provided for expenditures related to the shipment of equipment to UNLB for storage and future use. However, equipment was shipped to other missions with the cost covered in part by the receiving missions, resulting in lower than budgeted requirements for freight.

C. Mission support initiatives

27. The Mission provided logistical, administrative and security support, which was focused mainly on coordination of the final drawdown of civilian staff and processing of final staff payments and separation entitlements, the dismantling of remaining camps, closing of the Mission's premises, refurbishment of facilities, processing of vendor invoices, closure of remaining contracts and the reconciliation and closing of bank accounts.

28. The Mission's administrative liquidation team was headed by the Chief Mission Support UNMIS Liquidation Team and comprised administrative, technical and logistic support personnel who contributed to the orderly closure of the Mission.

29. All international civilian staff were repatriated in accordance with the major benchmarks of the drawdown and liquidation plan. The majority of the substantive and support staff were repatriated or reassigned by 31 August 2011, while only those staff undertaking liquidation activities, inclusive of administrative legal requirements and liaison with senior Sudanese officials, remained in the Mission area until December 2011.

30. During the period of administrative liquidation, all personnel in the liquidation team were relocated to an office in Khartoum and then dispatched to their follow-on locations. In some locations the office facilities were vacated sooner than anticipated owing to security problems. In other locations, office facilities were vacated later than planned owing to difficulties experienced in moving cargo from El Obeid to Kadugli. The costs related to restoring offices were lower than anticipated, and the accelerated drawdown of premises in Khartoum reduced the financial requirements for facility maintenance services and utilities.

31. The asset disposal plan of the Mission, approved on 15 August 2011, was executed in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, with the majority of assets transferred to other field missions.

32. The Mission undertook strategic coordination with UNISFA, UNAMID, UNMISS and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the

Sudan and South Sudan to facilitate a common approach in relation to issues of peace and security in the Sudan and South Sudan.

33. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, provided support to UNMIS in the processing of education grants for civilian personnel. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre also provided support in coordinating aircraft required to repatriate a number of military contingents.

34. In the context of the completion of the mandate of the Mission on 9 July 2011, activities under the substantive component of UNMIS related to: consolidation of gains realized in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; implementation of the post-referendum arrangements in the North and South pertaining to the finalization of the delineation and demarcation of the 1 January 1956 border; implementation of the Abyei Protocol; and stabilization of the political situation in the three areas were handed over as appropriate to the United Nations country team in the Sudan, the United Nations country team in the South Sudan and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan.

D. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Withdrawal and administrative liquidation

35. As indicated in the framework below, during the liquidation period from 11 July to 31 December 2011, the Mission provided support for the phased withdrawal and administrative liquidation of UNMIS through the delivery of related outputs.

36. The Mission activities focused on the closure and liquidation of facilities and supported the phased withdrawal or transfer of military contingent and United Nations police personnel, repatriation to their home countries or transfer of international staff, transfer or separation of national staff, gradual drawdown, decommissioning and disposal in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules of the Mission's assets and completion of administrative liquidation. An average of 1,032 civilian staff were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services. The range of support comprised all support services, such as dismantlement and refurbishment of facilities, complete disposal of assets, personnel administration, maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply operations and the provision of security services mission-wide.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Provision of effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the withdrawal and administrative liquidation of the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Issuance of handover/takeover certificates by property owners, indemnifying UNMIS from environmental and other liabilities in all locations	Achieved. Certificates were obtained from the landlords and owners of all locations occupied by UNMIS. The certificates obtained indemnify UNMIS from any liability for environmental degradation resulting from activities carried out while the premises were occupied by UNMIS

1.1.2 Completion of the disposal of assets and expendable property	Achieved. An estimated 38,279 items of non-expendable assets valued at $129.9 million and an estimated 27.9 million items of expendable assets were disposed of in accordance with financial regulation 5.14. Some assets were shipped to other peacekeeping missions or UNLB for future use. A number of assets were shipped to UNMISS and UNISFA or transferred to agencies in the Sudan. The remaining assets were subject to commercial disposal and sold in Khartoum and El Obeid

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Administration of an average of 235 international staff, 798 national staff, 62 United Nations Volunteers, and 3 staff members in temporary positions		Administration was provided for an average of:
	210	International staff
	767	National staff
	48	United Nations Volunteers
	4	Staff members in temporary positions, including staff in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan
Transfer or repatriation of 9,248 military contingent personnel, 467 military observers, 637 United Nations police officers and 15 Government-provided personnel		Transfer or repatriation of:
	9,248	Military contingent personnel
		Military observers as follows:
	467	117 were repatriated; 208 were transferred to UNMISS; 35 were transferred to UNISFA; 72 were transferred to UNAMID; and 35 were transferred to UNSMIL
	637	United Nations police officers as follows: 259 were repatriated; and 378 were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA
	15	Government-provided personnel were transferred or repatriated
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment verified, monitored and inspected
Repatriation, transfer or separation of 957 international staff, 2,762 national staff and 323 United Nations Volunteers, inclusive of staff in temporary positions		Repatriation, transfer or separation of:
	957	International staff, as follows: 33 were repatriated; 776 were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA; 19 were transferred to other missions; and 129 had completed their assignment with UNMIS

	2,762	National staff, as follows: 1,394 were separated; and 1,368 staff members were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA
	323	United Nations Volunteers, as follows: 85 were repatriated; and 238 were transferred to UNMISS and UNISFA
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and restoration of premises to their original condition, followed by handover to property owners, including Mission headquarters in Khartoum, five team sites, three sector headquarters, and the El Obeid Logistics Base	Yes	All premises were restored to their original condition and properties were handed over to their owners
Supervision of sanitation and maintenance services in 9 locations, including sewage, cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and fumigation, garbage and waste, hazardous material, medical waste, building and facilities maintenance and repair, laundry and firefighting	Yes	Sanitation and maintenance services were provided with respect to 15 premises in 9 locations
Operation, maintenance, and gradual decommissioning and repatriation of 15 United Nations-owned and 8 contingent-owned water purification plants in the Mission area	15	United Nations-owned water purification plants operated, maintained, decommissioned and repatriated
	8	Contingent-owned water purification plants operated, maintained, decommissioned and repatriated
Operation and maintenance of 27 main generators in 4 locations	27	Main generators in 4 locations operated and maintained
Storage and supply of 1.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	0.6 million	Litres of fuel supplied for generators; reserve and emergency stocks of fuel were used during the liquidation process
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of vehicles assigned to the liquidation team	Yes	All vehicles were in operation and maintained during the liquidation period, and were gradually disposed of by transfer to other peacekeeping missions or sold in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations
Operation of a daily shuttle service until 31 October 2011	Yes	This service was provided
Management and storage of 0.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	0.5 million	Litres of fuel managed and stored for ground transportation
Disposal or transfer of 3,355 vehicles	175	Vehicles disposed through destruction or sale
	3,180	Vehicles transferred to other missions

Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing aircraft in the Mission area	4	2 fixed-wing aircraft operated and maintained up to 30 November 2011 and 1 fixed-wing aircraft operated and maintained into December 2011; one additional fixed-wing aircraft was used to ensure that staff and their personal effects, as well as cargo, logistics, and communications and information technology equipment, were vacated from the premises at Khartoum within Government-imposed deadlines and moved to South Sudan to start up UNMISS
	5	4 rotary-wing aircraft operated and maintained up to 31 October 2011, and 1 rotary-wing aircraft operated into December 2011
Provision of 0.5 million litres of fuel, oil and lubricants for the full aircraft fleet for the month ending 31 July 2011, 2 fixed-wing aircraft ending 31 August 2011, 1 fixed-wing aircraft ending 31 October 2011, and 5 rotary-wing aircraft for the period ending 30 September 2011	1.5 million	Litres of aviation fuel supplied. Flying hours were estimated in the budget at 155 for fixed-wing and 272 for rotary-wing aircraft. Actual flying hours were 949 for fixed-wing and 1,288 for rotary-wing aircraft
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 9 patrol boats and 1 marine vessel during July 2011	Yes	9 patrol boats and 1 marine vessel operated and maintained only in July 2011. The naval contingent was deployed in the south and formed part of UNMISS at the time of liquidation. The unit was stationed in Malakal and provided river patrols as part of the operational requirements. However, based on the approved concept of operations and identified operational requirements of the new peacekeeping mission, the contingent was repatriated along with contingent-owned equipment by 1 December 2011
Provision of 6,103 litres of fuel, oil and lubricants for 9 patrol boats and 1 marine vessel	2,850	Litres of boat fuel supplied. The lower-than-expected volume was due to fewer patrols being undertaken than planned
Communications		
Provision of voice, secure data, fax, video and data communications	Yes	These services were provided
Gradual drawdown and dismantling of one 7.3 metre satellite hub station and 24 VSAT stations	Yes	One 7.3 metre satellite hub station and 24 VSAT stations dismantled after gradual drawdown
Gradual drawdown and dismantling of 35 telephone exchanges and 23 microwave links	Yes	35 telephone exchanges and 23 microwave links were supported, maintained and subsequently disposed of by 31 December 2011

Decommissioning of one disaster recovery and business continuity mobile deployable telecommunications system	1	Disaster recovery and business continuity mobile deployable telecommunications system decommissioned
Information technology		
Providing access to Lotus Notes, Internet and standard United Nations information and communications technology applications	Yes	Lotus Notes, Internet and the standard United Nations information and communications technology applications were supported, maintained and subsequently disposed of by 31 December 2011
Maintenance, drawdown and dismantling of the Mission's local area networks at 19 locations with a maximum of 1,184 users	Yes	Local area networks at 19 locations with a maximum of 1,184 users were supported, maintained and subsequently disposed of by 31 December 2011
Gradual withdrawal, preparation for shipment and handover to other United Nations entities or write-off of 10,446 information technology items	10,446	Information technology items were supported, maintained and subsequently disposed of by December 2011; 1,480 items of the total information technology assets were disposed of through destruction
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 3 United Nations-owned level-I clinics, 2 contingent-owned level-II hospitals and 1 contingent-owned level-III hospital for all Mission personnel assigned to the liquidation team, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civilian population, in emergency cases		Operated and maintained: 3 United Nations-owned level-I clinics 2 Contingent-owned level-II hospitals 1 Contingent-owned level-III hospital
Maintenance and provision of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNMIS staff, including to level-IV medical facilities	Yes	These arrangements were maintained and provided
Operation and maintenance of voluntary, confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel until 31 October 2011	Yes	Voluntary, confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel were operated and maintained until 31 October 2011
Drawdown of medical facilities and services during the administrative liquidation period	Yes	These facilities and services were drawn down as described
Security		
Provision of security 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to Mission facilities and liquidation personnel	Yes	Security for personnel was maintained until the repatriation of all personnel at the end of December 2011
Investigation of incidents/accidents involving United Nations personnel and property	Yes	Out of 91 completed investigations, 65 investigation reports (71.4 per cent) were related to the loss of United Nations-owned equipment

Administrative liquidation		
Restoration of all sites occupied by the Mission to their original condition in line with environmental standards	Yes	All sites occupied by the Mission restored to their original condition in line with environmental standards
Disposal of an estimated 38,279 items of non-expendable assets with an estimated depreciated value of $129.9 million and an estimated 27.9 million items of expendable assets with an estimated inventory value of $90.2 million through transfer, largely to other peacekeeping missions, donation to host Governments, commercial disposal through sale, and the destruction of unusable items	Yes	As at 31 December 2011, an estimated 38,279 items of non-expendable assets with an estimated depreciated value of $129.9 million had been disposed of. Of that number, 36,202 items were disposed of through transfer to other peacekeeping missions, 14 items were disposed of through donation to the host Government, 217 items were disposed of through commercial sale, and 1,846 items were disposed of through destruction An estimated 27.9 million items of expendable assets were disposed of through transfer to other missions, donation, destruction or sale
Reconciliation and closure of 4 bank accounts	4	Bank accounts reconciled and closed
Settlement of vendor and supplier invoices and closure of 54 contracts	54	Contracts were closed and vendor invoices were settled

Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan

37. During the period from 1 August to 31 December 2011, the Office of the Special Envoy facilitated the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and provided support to parties in the Sudan on remaining issues.

38. The budget provided for the amount of $914,700 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2011 for costs associated with the four approved posts (1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4) and associated travel costs. The total expenditure of $344,900 incurred represents international staff salaries and related costs ($278,600) and official travel ($66,300). The lower expenditure of $569,800 was owing to the delayed recruitment of the D-1 and P-4 posts. The Under-Secretary-General position was encumbered from August 2011, one D-1 position was vacant from July 2011 and remained so until 31 December 2011, one P-4 position was encumbered from September 2011, and one P-4 position was encumbered from October 2011.

39. The Office of the Special Envoy coordinated with the facilitation process of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel towards the finalization of all outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement negotiations in accordance with the new terms of engagement.

40. With regard to the implementation of the 28 June 2011 Agreement on Southern Kordofan, the Office of the Special Envoy facilitated dialogue between the parties and provided support for the establishment of political and security arrangements to end the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states. The Office also supported the implementation of the 29 June 2011 agreement and subsequent

agreements on border management, and undertook strategic coordination with UNISFA, UNAMID and UNMISS to facilitate a common approach to issues of peace and security in the Sudan and South Sudan.

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	2 813.2	2 141.3	671.9	23.9
Military contingents	42 590.3	45 074.3	(2 484.0)	(5.8)
United Nations police	3 954.1	3 700.8	253.3	6.4
Formed police units	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**49 357.6**	**50 916.5**	**(1 558.9)**	**(3.2)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	26 490.9	24 855.5	1 635.4	6.2
National staff	18 378.8	18 770.7	(391.9)	(2.1)
United Nations Volunteers	1 858.1	2 273.0	(414.9)	(22.3)
General temporary assistance	534.6	1 261.2	(726.6)	(135.9)
Subtotal	**47 262.4**	**47 160.4**	**102.0**	**0.2**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	122.8	33.6	89.2	72.6
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	–	83.3	(83.3)	–
Official travel	1 165.5	1 316.5	(151.0)	(13.0)
Facilities and infrastructure	8 918.9	5 824.3	3 094.6	34.7
Ground transportation	1 671.9	2 244.5	(572.6)	(34.3)
Air transportation	15 562.6	15 686.5	(123.9)	(0.8)
Naval transportation	8.9	5.1	3.8	43.0
Communications	1 573.0	1 768.7	(195.7)	(12.4)
Information technology	736.2	741.6	(5.4)	(0.7)
Medical	958.4	575.8	382.6	39.9
Special equipment	568.1	650.1	(82.0)	(14.4)
Other supplies, services and equipment	9 625.7	6 978.4	2 647.3	27.5
Quick-impact projects	–	3.9	(3.9)	–
Subtotal	**40 912.0**	**35 912.4**	**4 999.6**	**12.2**
Gross requirements	**137 532.0**	**133 989.3**	**3 542.7**	**2.6**
Staff assessment income	3 477.7	5 742.9	(2 265.2)	(65.1)
Net requirements	**134 054.3**	**128 246.4**	**5 807.9**	**4.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**137 532.0**	**133 989.3**	**3 542.7**	**2.6**

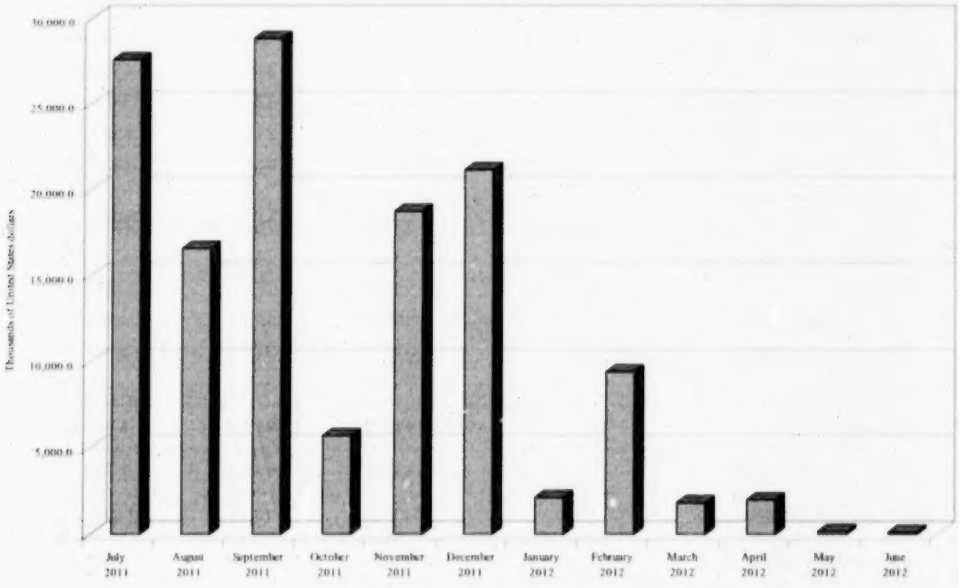
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	49 357.6	1 587.0	50 944.6
II. Civilian personnel	47 262.4	3 039.8	50 302.2
III. Operational costs	40 912.0	(4 626.8)	36 285.2
Total	**137 532.0**	–	**137 532.0**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			3.4

41 Redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, primarily to group II, civilian personnel, was effected to cover higher-than-budgeted costs for national staff. Funds were redeployed to group I because the Mission experienced higher-than-budgeted costs for contingent-owned equipment for military contingent personnel as a result of major equipment remaining in the field after the cessation of operations. Group III experienced lower requirements primarily because of lower freight costs, as equipment was shipped to other missions partly at the receiving mission's expense rather than to UNLB as budgeted.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



42. The monthly expenditure pattern reflects the major liquidation activities during the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2011. The higher expenditures in September 2011 and February 2012 were related to the cyclical payment of

contingent-owned equipment. In October, salary expenditures for civilian staff in June and July were reallocated from UNMIS to UNMISS to better reflect the nature of the expenditure. Expenditure on air transportation was reallocated from UNMISS to UNMIS in November and December for costs incurred by UNMIS.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	794.7
Other/miscellaneous income	3 882.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	(156.0)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	19 500.3
Total	**24 021.5**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	–
Military contingents	9 800.5
Formed police units	–
Subtotal	**9 800.5**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	1 723.4
Communications	743.3
Medical	502.4
Special equipment	650.1
Subtotal	**3 619.2**
Total	**13 419.7**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$671.9	23.9%

43. The lower requirements are attributable mainly to the accelerated withdrawal of military observers. The budget estimate included an average of 85 military observers in August; however, all military observers were transferred or repatriated by the beginning of August. In addition, a lower number of military observers (148) were repatriated than planned (180), resulting in travel costs that were lower than planned. The reduction was partially offset by the higher average cost of repatriation travel for each military observer of $3,018 compared with $2,700 budgeted.

	Variance	
Military contingents	($2 484.0)	(5.8%)

44. The higher requirements were mainly for contingent-owned major equipment owing to the fact that the units did not repatriate as originally forecast, and major equipment remained in the field after the cessation of operations. This cost was partially offset by lower requirements for standard troop cost reimbursement, rations and rotation travel.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$253.3	6.4%

45. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the lower-than-planned repatriation costs for police personnel. Actual repatriation costs were for 259 police personnel at an average cost of $2,100 per person; however, the budget was set at $2,700 per person. The reduced requirements resulting from the accelerated withdrawal of police personnel were partially offset by unforeseen costs relating to prior periods for travel by police personnel.

	Variance	
International staff	$1 635.4	6.2%

46. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower-than-expected expenditure for hazardous duty station allowance and termination indemnities, which were partially offset by the higher-than-anticipated actual expenditure for lump-sum payments for repatriation grants and other separation costs owed to repatriated international staff. Only 45 staff members out of 62 planned received payment of termination indemnity.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
National staff	($391.9)	(2.1%)

47. The increased requirements were owing mainly to higher than-planned levels of engagement of individual contractors during the liquidation period. Additional individual contractors, who were national staff converted to contractors, were employed in the procurement and finance departments. In addition, the Mission compensated staff members and their families with a lump-sum allowance for belongings lost when they relocated to Khartoum following riots in South Kordofan, Abyei and Kadugli.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($414.9)	(22.3%)

48. The higher requirements were owing mainly to the underestimation in the budget of hazard pay, pre-departure expenses and resettlement allowances for international volunteers.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($726.6)	(135.9%)

49. The higher requirements were owing mainly to unforeseen common staff costs, such as separation payment and education grant, for referendum staff related to the 2010/11 period. The higher requirements were partially offset by lower-than-expected incumbency of posts in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$89.2	72.6%

50. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the sooner-than-planned drawdown of Government-provided personnel and fewer Government-provided personnel repatriating than planned, with all Government-provided personnel having been withdrawn by the beginning of August 2011.

	Variance	
Consultants	($83.3)	–

51. The requirements for communications and information technology consultants to assist in the liquidation of UNMIS were budgeted under information technology but were charged under consultants in order to reflect the correct recording of the expenditure.

	Variance	
Official travel	($151.0)	(13.0%)

52. The higher requirements were owing mainly to unforeseen outstanding invoices relating to prior periods and additional within-Mission travel requirements resulting from liquidation of offices throughout the Mission area.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$3 094.6	34.7%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower-than expected cost of dismantling and restoring facilities. In addition, generator fuel was purchased at a lower price than budgeted, and the accelerated handover of facilities resulted in lower requirements for maintenance services and utilities.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($572.6)	(34.3%)

54. The higher requirements were due in large part to unforeseen outstanding invoices relating to prior periods for repair and maintenance of the Mission's fleet of material handling equipment.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($123.9)	(0.8%)

55. The higher requirements were owing mainly to unforeseen outstanding invoices relating to prior periods, as well as the use of additional air services, to ensure that staff and their personal effects as well as cargo, logistics, and communications and information technology equipment, were vacated from the premises at Khartoum within Government-imposed deadlines and moved to South Sudan to start up UNMISS.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$3.8	43.0%

56. The reduced requirements were owing mainly to lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants as a result of fewer patrols being performed than planned.

	Variance	
Communications	($195.7)	(12.4%)

57. The higher requirements were owing primarily to unforeseen outstanding invoices relating to prior periods for wireless data services and telephone bills.

	Variance	
Medical	$382.6	39.9%

58. The reduced requirements were owing mainly to the accelerated withdrawal of contingent-owned level-II and level-III hospitals. The hospitals were repatriated in July 2011 rather than in October and November 2011, as expected.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($82.0)	(14.4%)

59. The higher requirements were attributable mainly to a lump-sum payment made to a troop-contributing government for explosive ordnance disposal support provided by a demining unit from the inception of the Mission to March 2010.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$2 647.3	27.5%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower freight costs. In the budget it was anticipated that most of the equipment would be shipped to UNLB for storage; however, the majority of the assets were transferred to other United Nations missions, with the expenses covered in part by the receiving mission.

V. Financial position of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 June 2012

61. As shown in the table below, as at 30 June 2012, cash available in the Special Account for UNMIS amounted to $15,549,700, and cash required to cover total liabilities recorded in the Mission's accounts amounted to $10,827,200. Credits due to Member States from the 2011/12 financial period amounted to $27,564,200, including the unencumbered balance of $3,542,700 and other income of $24,021,500.

62. As also shown in the table, there is a balance of credits in the amount of $38,463,600 due to Member States from the 2010/11 financial period as the cash deficit in the Mission's Special Account as at 30 April 2012 did not enable the return to Member States of the unencumbered balance and other income for that period. The General Assembly, in its decision 66/566 C of 21 June 2012, decided to defer until the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/66/608).

63. Taking into account the balance of credits due to Member States from the 2010/11 financial period ($38,463,600) and credits due to Member States from the 2011/12 financial period ($27,564,200) totalling $66,027,800, the cash shortfall in the Mission's Special Account as at 30 June 2012 would amount to $61,305,300 and would not permit the return to Member States of credits due to them from the two financial periods. Accordingly, the Secretary-General proposes to utilize the net cash in the amount of $4,722,500 available in the Mission's special account as at 30 June 2012 as a partial credit to Member States from the balance of $38,463,600 due to them in respect of the 2010/11 financial period.

Table
Summary of financial position as at 30 June 2012
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	*Amount*
I. Cash assets	**15 549.7**
II. Cash requirements (liabilities):	
Contributions or payments received in advance	541.9
Accounts payable to Member States	1 963.2
Unliquidated obligations, including prior-period obligations	4 497.3
Other accounts payable	3 824.8
Subtotal	**10 827.2**
III. Net available cash (I less II)	**4 722.5**
IV. Credits due to Member States from the 2011/12 period	
(a) Unencumbered balance	3 542.7
(b) Other income	
Interest income	794.7
Other/miscellaneous income	3 882.5
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	19 500.3
Prior-period adjustments	(156.0)
Subtotal, other income	**24 021.5**
Total credits due to Member States from the 2011/12 period (a+b)	**27 564.2**
V. Credits due to Member States from the 2010/11 period	
(a) Unencumbered balance	9 249.9
(b) Other income	
Interest income	4 425.4
Other/miscellaneous income	1 399.0
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	23 389.3
Subtotal, other income	**29 213.7**
Total credits due to Member States from the 2010/11 period (a+b) (A/66/608)	**38 463.6**
VI. Cash shortfall (III less IV less V)	**(61 305.3)**

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

64. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS are:**

(a) **To return credits to Member States in the amount of $4,722,500 representing the net cash available in the Special Account of the Mission from the balance of credits in the amount of $38,463,600 due to Member States in respect of the 2010/11 financial period;**

(b) To take note of the amount of $33,741,100 representing the remaining balance of credits due to Member States from the 2010/11 period and the amount of $27,564,200 representing credits due to Member States from the 2011/12 financial period;

(c) To defer a decision on the treatment of the total amount of $61,305,300 comprising the amount of $33,741,100 and the amount of $27,564,200 indicated in subparagraph (b) above until consideration by the General Assembly of the final performance report for the Mission.

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/244 and of the United Nations Board of Auditors

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Request	*Response*
(A/66/718)	
To facilitate an assessment of the impact of efficiency measures on budget implementation, the Advisory Committee is of the view that, where applicable, in the context of the analysis of variances, budget performance reports should include details of savings resulting from the implementation of efficiency measures (para. 19).	Observation duly noted but could not be applied to UNMIS liquidation budget because there were no efficiency measures marked in the last financial year of the Mission.
The Advisory Committee is of the view that, in the preparation of the budget performance reports for the 2011/12 period, a distinction must be made between any savings which derive from the implementation of efficiency measures and underexpenditures resulting from other factors (para. 23).	This observation is duly noted and, where applicable, such a distinction has been made in the report.
(A/66/575)	
The Advisory Committee expects that every effort will be made to adhere to the planned withdrawal and liquidation schedule in order to avoid cost escalations (para. 7).	UNMIS takes note of the advice of the Committee and achieved the planned withdrawal with small deviations owing to external factors and adjustments to accommodate evolving priorities on the ground. More specifically, the liquidation efforts were slowed by movement restrictions and delays imposed by Government authorities, such as denial of and delays in flight clearance, restrictions on liquidation personnel

Request	*Response*
	returning to duty stations, the blockage of major shipments moving from El Obeid and on the river from Kosti, and last-minute cancellations of flight clearance in Kadugli.
The Advisory Committee expects that the pending claims will be settled expeditiously (para. 18).	UNMIS concurs with the recommendation of the Committee, and is adhering to it. It should be noted that this is an ongoing process.
The Advisory Committee requests that, in its liquidation process, UNMIS continue to apply lessons learned from the closed peacekeeping operations, with particular attention being paid to the disposal of assets in order to mitigate risks. The Committee expects that every effort is being undertaken by the Mission to ensure an effective and efficient liquidation process (para. 16).	The Department of Field Support worked with the Mission to assist with the final disposal of assets. Given that the Mission was to be liquidated, additional guidance and support was provided to UNMIS through weekly consultations between the Department of Field Support and UNMIS. In addition, guidance visits were conducted to provide on-site support and advice. A cross-divisional working group was set up at Headquarters to assist the Mission in resolving issues.
(A/66/718/Add.5)	
The Advisory Committee notes an apparent disconnect between the actual implementation rate of 65 per cent of boat patrol days and the actual fuel consumption of 90 per cent. Although the Committee sought clarification on this issue, it was not provided with an adequate explanation. The Advisory Committee requests that full justification for this apparent discrepancy be provided in the context of the next performance report of the Mission (para. 14).	The opportunity to review this issue in greater detail has revealed that for the period 2010/11, the planned number of patrol days (which was stated as 11,680, calculated as 8 troops per boat in 4 boats for 365 days per year) was too high and should have been lower, with usage of an average of 3 boats per day, giving a revised estimate of 8,760 patrol days. On this basis the actual number of outputs would have been 86 per cent of planned patrol days, which is in line with the fuel levels supplied.

B. Board of Auditors

Recommendation	*Implementation*
(A/66/5 (Vol. II))	
Initiate a comprehensive lessons learned exercise based on the specific experiences of closing the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and UNMIS; and require all active missions and future missions soon after their inception to develop outline exit strategies and liquidation plans.	Weekly liquidation reports prepared by the UNMIS Liquidation Team will serve as a reference for future liquidation exercises at other field missions.

Recommendation	*Implementation*
The Board reiterates its previous recommendation that the Department of Field Support require missions to comply with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations with respect to the criteria for the creation of obligations (para. 20).	Implemented during the liquidation period.
The Board recommends that the Administration establish from the outset a generic risk assessment and mitigation plan for mission exit and liquidation, as well as possible mitigating strategies, which could be embedded in the liquidation plan to enable missions facing rapid closure to quickly develop and implement an effective risk management strategy (para. 161).	UNMIS planning included risk mitigation measures, and the Department of Field Support supported the liquidation with a team of subject matter experts who could offer advice on an ongoing basis to support the liquidation. Written guidance was issued to UNMIS in July 2011. As of June 2012, the liquidation manual was revised to include a requirement that liquidating missions submit a risk assessment analysis along with risk mitigation strategies when submitting the liquidation plan. Each plan will be reviewed and endorsed at United Nations Headquarters to allow for appropriate review and approval by senior management. The instruction in the revised manual is as follows: – All liquidation plans must include a risk assessment process that leads to formulation of risk mitigation strategies. The risk assessment forms part of the process which allows the mission to identify areas that may affect the liquidation plan, and provides for alternative plans or strategies that can be put in place if needed. The risk assessment is an ongoing process to allow for an updated risk mitigation strategy to be put in place. – Common risks identified as affecting liquidation include delays in approvals for asset disposal, lack of cooperation with local authorities, lack of critical experts for key activities, financial constraints, or logistical concerns affecting movement of assets or manpower. The risk assessment process and mitigation strategies should be part of the information regularly shared by the mission with United Nations Headquarters to ensure that significant risks affecting liquidation can be addressed.

Recommendation	*Implementation*
The Board recommends that the Department of Field Support require missions to develop plans to manage potential separation of locally engaged staff well in advance in order to avoid any unnecessary payments for ending contracts (para. 170).	Implemented during the liquidation period. National staff that remained with the liquidation were converted to individual contractor status on 1 August after all contracts ended on 31 July 2011. The conversion of national staff to individual contractors allowed for the disbursement of final payments and entitlements, with 85 per cent of all pension actions also being closed by 31 December 2011.
The Board recommends that, in future, the Department of Field Support require missions in liquidation to maintain full documentation in order to demonstrate how good value for money is achieved in the disposal or transfer of each asset or group of assets (para. 176).	Two sets of documentation exist in relation to the liquidation of UNMIS. The first set contains open actions, specifically in the areas of procurement, legal matters, finance and human resources. The second set holds the archived records of the liquidation, including code cables, closed legal issues, Security Investigation Unit reports, outgoing and incoming notes verbales, weekly liquidation summaries and completed liquidation legal files. Both sets of documents have been provided to the residual liquidation team established in Entebbe.

United Nations A/67/587

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 156
Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Budget performance of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Mandate performance	4
	A. Overall	4
	B. Budget implementation	5
	C. Mission support initiatives	7
	D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	8
	E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	8
III.	Resource performance	21
	A. Financial resources	21
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	22
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	23
	D. Other income and adjustments	24
IV.	Analysis of variances	24
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	25

12-60440 (E) 191212

Please recycle

Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks grouped by components, namely, substantive and support.

During the reporting period, the operations of UNMIK remained relatively stable within its overall objective of advancing regional stability in the western Balkans and ensuring conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo.

UNMIK continued to act as an impartial mediator through its status-neutral position; monitor, report on and facilitate the resolution of issues related to the reconciliation of the communities of Kosovo; facilitate the participation of Kosovo in regional and international forums; promote dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina; and provide support functions in the area of the rule of law.

UNMIK incurred $46.6 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 96.5 per cent (compared to $47.9 million in expenditures for an implementation rate of 100.0 per cent in the prior 2010/11 period).

During the reporting period, a number of cost parameters used in the budget changed substantially; a request for additional resources in the amount of $3.4 million was approved by the General Assembly towards the end of the period. As a result of the adjustment to the original appropriation, the expenditures were largely aligned to the revised budget estimates, with the exception of the international staff class of expenditure. The underexpenditure for international staff in the amount of $1.5 million was attributable primarily to lower-than-budgeted costs related to the classification of international Field Service posts, a higher-than-projected vacancy rate, the non-completion of planned recruitments and the reduction of the staff assessment rate in the second half of the period.

The decrease of $1.3 million in expenditures compared to the prior period was attributable to the reduction of $4.8 million in operational costs and $0.5 million in military and police personnel costs; those reductions mostly were offset by an increase of $4.0 million in civilian personnel due to higher-than-average grade levels of international Field Service and national posts as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier and a lower vacancy rate for international staff.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditures*	*Variance*	
			Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	634.0	594.2	39.8	6.3
Civilian personnel	39 077.0	37 440.7	1 636.3	4.2
Operational costs	8 589.1	8 553.0	36.1	0.4
Gross requirements	**48 300.1**	**46 587.9**	**1 712.2**	**3.5**
Staff assessment income	4 710.7	4 427.3	283.4	6.0
Net requirements	**43 589.4**	**42 160.6**	**1 428.8**	**3.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**48 300.1**	**46 587.9**	**1 712.2**	**3.5**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	8	8	–
United Nations police	8	7	12.5
International staff	165	147	10.9
National staff			
National Professional Officers	10	10	–
National General Service	208	206	1.0
United Nations Volunteers	28	25	10.7
Temporary positions[c]			
National staff	1	1	–

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 2 February 2011 (A/65/711) and amounted to $44,914,800 gross ($40,533,500 net). It provided for 8 military observers, 8 United Nations police officers, 162 international staff, 222 national staff, inclusive of 12 National Professional Officers and 1 temporary national General Service staff position, and 28 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 18 March 2011, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $44,914,800 gross for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/65/743/Add.4, para. 48).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/300, appropriated an amount of $44,914,800 gross ($40,533,500 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. The Secretary-General, in a subsequent note to the General Assembly on the financing arrangements for UNMIK (A/66/777), informed the Assembly that the Mission projected additional expenditures during the 2011/12 financial period in the amount of $3,385,300 gross ($3,055,900 net) owing to increased costs of international and national staff as a result of the classification of Field Service and national posts, a lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate and a higher-than-budgeted post adjustment multiplier for international staff and increments to the national salary scale.

5. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 17 of its report on the financing arrangements for UNMIK (A/66/718/Add.20), the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/274, appropriated, without assessment, the additional amount of $3,385,300 gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the 2011/12 financial period.

6. Accordingly, total resources approved by the General Assembly for the maintenance of UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 under the terms of its resolutions 65/300 and 66/274 amounted to $48,300,100 gross ($43,589,400 net).

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1244 (1999).

8. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo and advance regional stability in the western Balkans.

9. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs,

shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by the substantive and support components as reflected in the related budget.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2011/12 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

11. On the basis of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), as interpreted by the Secretary-General in his reports to the Security Council of 12 June and 24 November 2008 (S/2008/354 and S/2008/692), the strategic objective of the Mission remained the facilitation of a process leading to the consolidation of peace, security and stability in Kosovo and in the region. To that end, UNMIK continued to monitor, report on and facilitate the resolution of issues relating to the reconciliation of the communities of Kosovo; facilitated the participation of Kosovo in regional and international forums; promoted dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina on issues of practical concern, including returns, missing persons and cultural heritage; and provided the necessary support functions in the area of the rule of law, including the support and facilitation of the activities of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). UNMIK acted as an impartial mediator through its status-neutral position, which is a prerequisite for implementing its mandate.

12. Progress was noted, in particular, with respect to the Mission's role in promoting peace and stability in Kosovo through facilitation, especially in northern Kosovo following the attempt in July 2011 by the Kosovo institutions to deploy the Special Operations Units of the Kosovo Police Service with the objective of taking control of the two main administrative boundary crossing points at Gate 1 and Gate 31. Despite a challenging environment for facilitating and encouraging contacts between the northern municipalities and Kosovo authorities in Pristina, as well as with the International Security Force in Kosovo (KFOR), led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and EULEX, the Mission facilitated numerous meetings to allow the key actors to engage in discussions, solve issues of mutual concern and coordinate among stakeholders.

13. One of the Mission's main priorities was the continued focus on the reconciliation and peaceful integration of all communities in Kosovo, particularly in the north of Kosovo and in minority communities south of the Ibar river, with the aim of advancing regional stability and prosperity. Relations between the communities of Kosovo, especially in northern Kosovo, were affected not only by the reduction of funds for capital investments and the recurring costs of services, but also the discontinuation by the Kosovo institutions, at the end of the reporting period, of funding previously earmarked for the employment of civil servants in northern Mitrovica, administered by the UNMIK Administration Mitrovica (through Mitrovica municipality under the Kosovo institutions). In addition, UNMIK was informed of the decision of the Kosovo institutions to establish the Mitrovica North Administrative Office in May 2012, and the Mission was requested to transfer documents to the new office. In line with the Mission's policy of status-neutrality

and given that, legally, there is no succession from UNMIK Administration Mitrovica, which is governed by UNMIK regulation under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), to the Mitrovica North Administrative Office, UNMIK was in ongoing discussions with the Kosovo authorities at the end of the reporting period on the practical and legal implications of the discontinuation of the funding for northern Mitrovica municipality.

14. In addition to the challenging socioeconomic conditions throughout Kosovo, the returns process was negatively affected by incidents in receiving communities that appeared to target the returnees. During the reporting period, a series of incidents affecting non-majority communities were reported; in April 2012, UNMIK sought to respond to them by establishing an operational response and coordination mechanism with other international stakeholders. A subgroup of the Human Rights International Contact Group on incidents affecting the non-majority communities was established, comprising UNMIK, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), EULEX, the European Union Office in Kosovo and the Council of Europe. The operational response and coordination mechanism provided a foundation upon which the key mandate holders could coordinate their response at multiple levels of government and police when serious incidents affecting minority communities occurred or when notable trends were detected in order to ensure a prompt and effective follow-up by the responsible Kosovo authorities and the Kosovo Police in particular.

15. In the context of the European Union-facilitated dialogue, seven agreements were reached in five plenary meetings held between July 2011 and February 2012. UNMIK provided technical support to the dialogue process through the presence of one senior staff member serving as a liaison between the Mission and the facilitator of the dialogue. The agreements on the mutual acceptance of university diplomas and on regional representation and cooperation had a direct impact on the Mission's operations. Since the agreement on the mutual acceptance of university diplomas was reached at the end of November 2011, UNMIK has stopped facilitating the acceptance of university diplomas while continuing to facilitate the acceptance of other diplomas and other documents when required. The implementation of the agreement on civil registry books reached during the dialogue was ongoing by the end of the reporting period, and UNMIK continued to provide document certification services, both to Kosovo residents and at the request of non-recognizing States, primarily for the certification of civil status and pension documents.

16. The Mission's facilitation allowed Kosovo institutions to participate in forums and initiatives of regional organizations and made it possible for meetings to be held with the participation of all members, recognizing and non-recognizing States alike. The Mission's facilitation role was, however, affected by another agreement reached between Pristina and Belgrade in February 2012, in the context of the European Union-facilitated dialogue on a formula for the participation of Kosovo representatives without the necessity of the Mission's direct presence. Although the Mission's facilitation of the presence of Kosovo representatives at such meetings was no longer required, the Mission participated in certain meetings related to agreements for which UNMIK was the signatory on behalf of Kosovo. The agreement reached on the representation of Kosovo became effective in March

2012; however, as a result of some ambiguity contained in the agreement and its opposing interpretations by Belgrade and Pristina, the holding of regional meetings with the participation of both parties proved to be a challenge at the beginning.

17. Since the issuance of the 2011/12 budget and the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 65/300, substantial changes in the cost parameters and assumptions used in the budget had a significant impact on the approved budget, resulting in additional resource requirements for the 2011/12 period. The changes included the classification of Field Service posts, the higher-than-budgeted post adjustment multiplier and lower-than-planned vacancy rate for international staff, and the classification of national staff posts combined with the revisions of national staff salary scales after the completion of the 2011/12 budget. The total additional resource requirements under the international staff and national staff classes of expenditure were estimated at $3,927,500, of which $542,200 was to be offset primarily through the reprogramming and reprioritization of the already approved resources. Accordingly, the amount of the projected additional requirements was $3,385,300, or a 7.5 per cent increase compared with the original appropriation of $44,914,800. The additional resource requirements were presented in the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangement for UNMIK and were subsequently approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/274.

18. As a result of adjustments to the original appropriation and funds distribution, expenditures were largely aligned to the revised budget estimates in all classes of expenditure, with variances lower than $100,000, except for the international staff class of expenditure. The international staff class of expenditure ended the financial period with an unencumbered balance of $1.5 million owing to: (a) lower requirements than budgeted for the classification of Field Service posts; (b) a higher attrition of international staff during the last three months of the financial period (an average actual vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent from April to June 2012 as compared to the average actual vacancy rate of 10 per cent from July 2011 to March 2012); (c) the non-completion of the planned recruitment of seven international staff in the last quarter of the reporting period; and (d) the adjustment of the international salary scale and the reduction of the staff assessment effective 1 January 2012.

C. Mission support initiatives

19. Mission support initiatives in 2011/12 included the planned implementation of the remaining aspects of phase 4 and the partial implementation of phase 5 of the mission support plan, which included service improvements and efficiencies through the closure of premises and the outsourcing or relocation of functions. Completing the remaining aspects of phase 4 involved the closure of the final part of the compound that accommodated the asset disposal unit and the transport section and the relocation of those operations to the Mission headquarters compound in Pristina, as well as the outsourcing of the heavy vehicle and building maintenance services. During phase 5 of the mission support plan, UNMIK signed an agreement with EULEX for the provision of emergency medical services and relocated the regional Mitrovica office.

20. In November 2011, the Mission implemented a number of cost-containing measures, in keeping with the concept of doing more with less: savings in travel was achieved by booking tickets at least two weeks in advance and training-related costs

were lowered by prioritizing internal training. Those measures and other operational cost-saving initiatives, including the cancellation of the construction of a new entrance at the Mission's headquarters compound in Pristina, limiting the use of consultants and taking further measures to reduce travel, were applied to offset in part the additional resource requirements for international and national staff, as reflected in the note of the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for UNMIK. Additional efficiencies were achieved through the renegotiation of contracts for communication services: the change from an international to a local contractor for waste disposal; the recovery of liberty mileage usage, resulting in lower vehicle fuel expenditure; the in-house production of public information materials; and a reduction in the number of photocopiers used.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

21. Within the framework of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), OSCE continued to play an important role in the area of institution-building. EULEX continued to operate under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations, in line with the Security Council presidential statement of 26 November 2008 (S/PRST/2008/44), in the area of the rule of law. EULEX began the process of downsizing towards the end of the reporting period. UNMIK, EULEX and KFOR regularly exchanged information and coordinated effectively at the operational and strategic levels.

22. UNMIK continued to enhance its cooperation with the United Nations Kosovo Team, as part of the integrated mission planning process to maximize the impact of United Nations activities in Kosovo, through joint analysis and contribution to peace consolidation in Kosovo. In May 2012, prior to the expiration of the first United Nations strategic framework for Kosovo, UNMIK and the United Nations Kosovo Team conducted a joint review and concluded that the existing strategic objectives were relevant and the framework was a valuable tool that had strengthened field coordination since 2010. The review further determined that programmatic coordination and planning should be undertaken by existing coordination mechanisms that were increasingly more operational and effective. Such existing mechanisms included the thematic working groups of the Kosovo common development plan in the areas of human rights, gender, security and returnees that also included non-United Nations actors such as OSCE, EULEX and KFOR. The co-chairs of the working groups, including UNMIK, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and OHCHR, continued to conduct joint analysis and maximize impact in the selected thematic areas, including the integration of returnees, progress in the functioning of local governance, gender and human rights monitoring and the harmonization of United Nations activities in northern Kosovo.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: substantive

23. During the reporting period, the Mission's substantive component focused on the peaceful integration of all communities in Kosovo. It monitored and reported on political, security and community developments that affected inter-ethnic relations

and stability in Kosovo and the region. Progress was made in facilitating and resolving issues between the communities, especially in the north, following the events of July 2011 related to the administrative boundary crossings at Gate 1 and Gate 31.

24. UNMIK facilitated and encouraged contacts between Kosovo-Serb and Kosovo-Albanian communities north and south of the Ibar river, as well as between northern municipalities, KFOR and EULEX. The Mission facilitated numerous meetings to allow the parties involved to engage in political and technical discussions in order to identify common ground, solve issues of mutual concern and coordinate among stakeholders on matters related to security, local governance, returns, budget, education, public utilities, inter-ethnic relations and infrastructure development. The Mission's senior leadership liaised with officials in Belgrade and Pristina and leaders in the region in support of international conflict resolution efforts and to foster a better understanding of the situation on the ground. Furthermore, the Mission facilitated the participation of the Kosovo authorities in a number of international and regional cooperation and treaty initiatives.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Progress towards the reconciliation and integration of all communities in Kosovo

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of multi-ethnic municipalities implementing community action plans that have been developed in a participatory, inclusive and gender-sensitive manner (2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 3)	Achieved. All of the 37 municipalities developed community programmes, equivalent to community action plans, in a participatory manner
Increase in the annual number of sustainable returns to multi-ethnic municipalities (2009/10: 1,786; 2010/11: 1,960; 2011/12: 2,155)	1,593 returnees, including 918 minority voluntary returns, 177 minority voluntary induced returns and 498 individual majority voluntary induced returns mainly from Western European countries. In addition to several stabilization and returns projects for voluntary minority returns, the Kosovo authorities established funding and administrative mechanisms to provide initial assistance to repatriated persons from Western Europe. The Kosovo authorities also instructed all municipalities to form reintegration commissions to register repatriated persons and to process and submit their requests for long-term reintegration assistance such as housing
Increase in the number of facilitated meetings and joint activities between institutions and civil society organizations from north and south of the Ibar river, including on returns-related and technical issues (2010/11: 30; 2011/12: 40)	Achieved. UNMIK facilitated 55 meetings on various issues, including security, local communities, returns, budget, public procurement, public utilities, infrastructure development, the reconstruction of houses for returnees and the promotion of civic education

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Establishment of a working group and holding of quarterly meetings for the exchange of information on multi-ethnic municipalities between relevant international stakeholders in consultation with local institutions and communities and the development of strategies to contribute to an increase in the inclusiveness in such municipalities	Yes	A working group on multi-ethnic and inclusive municipalities consisting of UNMIK, the United Nations Kosovo Team and OCSE, co-chaired by UNMIK and UNICEF, was established and met four times during the reporting period for the exchange of information on multi-ethnic municipalities to implement the United Nations strategic framework for Kosovo. The municipalities were assessed jointly while being informed on the contents of deliberations, and three municipalities, including Mitrovica, were consulted
Daily and weekly reports to the international community covering all municipalities on community-related issues, including returns, measures undertaken by the Kosovo authorities to increase the participation and representation of minority communities in local administrative structures, and the rights of Kosovo communities to social, cultural and religious expression	Yes	UNMIK reported and distributed 252 daily and 51 weekly reports on community-related issues to the international community in Kosovo
Establishment of a working group and holding of quarterly meetings for the sharing of information and reporting on returns between relevant international organizations in consultation with local institutions and communities as required to address the needs of returnees	Yes	A working group consisting of UNMIK, the United Nations Kosovo Team and OSCE, co-chaired by UNMIK and UNHCR, was established for the exchange of information on returns to implement the United Nations strategic framework for Kosovo. The co-chairs of the working group met on a quarterly basis at United Nations planning team meetings and the working group organized three meetings. Institutions and communities were kept informed regarding the contents of the deliberations
Ad hoc meetings and communication with the authorities in Pristina and those in the three northern municipalities in relation to the provision of budgetary support, public services and the access of ethnic minorities to those services	Yes	Despite the fact that three northern municipalities continued to boycott the Kosovo institutions, UNMIK Administration Mitrovica facilitated 12 meetings with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Local Government in relation to the release of funds, recruitment issues, a payroll system for newly recruited civil servants, primary and secondary education and other issues. In May 2012, UNMIK Administration Mitrovica received only salaries for civil servants from the Kosovo budget. Funding was not received from the Kosovo budget for capital investments and goods and services to cover the functioning of local administration, schools, the fire brigade, utility

		companies, the local health house and the local library. In June 2012, all funds, including salaries, for UNMIK Administration Mitrovica were allocated to the Mitrovica North Administrative Office established by Kosovo authorities
Establishment of a working group and holding of quarterly meetings for the exchange of information and consultations among relevant actors towards strategic advocacy and human rights reporting, including on gender issues	Yes	UNMIK and its partners revived the Human Rights International Contact Group, a forum for information-sharing and strategizing for the promotion and protection of human rights in Kosovo. Regular meetings resumed from January 2012 and representatives from UNMIK, OSCE, OHCHR, the Council of Europe, UNHCR, the European Union Office in Kosovo and EULEX met on a monthly basis. Two subgroups on property rights and on security incidents affecting non-majority groups were also established and met periodically (two times on the subject of property rights and nine times on incidents affecting non-majority communities) with the aim of strengthening coordination efforts, monitoring human rights trends and advocating for remedial action in those critical areas
Processing of 200 of an expected residual number of 400 cases of alleged human rights violations reported to the Human Rights Advisory Panel and forwarded to the Office of Legal Affairs	211	UNMIK received 241 Human Rights Advisory Panel communications, of which 126 were decisions on admissibility, 4 were opinions and 111 were other communications. UNMIK provided comments on admissibility, merits and other issues in 211 cases
Weekly meetings with municipal officials of the three northern municipalities to facilitate the activities of EULEX in northern Kosovo and discuss issues of practical concern in the areas of police, customs, justice, boundaries, Serbian patrimony, transportation and infrastructure	No	Following the attempt in July 2011 by the Kosovo Police Service to take control of the administrative boundary crossings at Gate 1 and Gate 31, formal communication between the municipal authorities in the north and EULEX was limited, as EULEX was not invited to attend the weekly security meetings, which were chaired by the municipalities The weekly coordination meetings, however, were attended by EULEX, the mayors or deputies of Zvecan, Zubin Potok and Leposavic municipalities and occasionally of Mitrovica North, and by UNMIK, OSCE and KFOR. The meetings started in September 2011 in an effort to bring EULEX, KFOR and municipalities together at the same table after the events of July 2011, but the meetings were interrupted in May 2012 as the international community wanted to revise the format and agenda
Daily liaison and exchange of information on security-related matters with relevant branches of KFOR and EULEX in order to coordinate activities, including in the north of Kosovo	Yes	UNMIK police exchanged a total of 306 correspondences and attended 77 meetings with the Serbian Ministry of the Interior, EULEX, Kosovo Police and KFOR. All northern municipalities held weekly security meetings in which KFOR participated, with the exception of Leposavic

		municipality, where KFOR was not invited to attend. In addition, the UNMIK regional office in Mitrovica held security meetings twice a week in which both KFOR and EULEX participated. Furthermore, the UNMIK Military Liaison Office produced 217 daily, 42 weekly, 12 monthly and 1 annual reports based on daily liaisons with KFOR
Daily, weekly and special reports on political, security and community-related developments in Kosovo's three northern municipalities	300	Reports were produced by the UNMIK regional office in Mitrovica on a daily, weekly and ad hoc basis
Daily, monthly and special reports on security-related matters affecting communities, including information gained through daily liaison with KFOR, EULEX police and other relevant actors	Yes	UNMIK police produced daily and weekly reports based on 232 meetings with EULEX on security matters in general, 107 meetings with EULEX police assigned in the Mitrovica region, 62 meetings with local community representatives in the northern municipalities and 55 formally organized meetings with local police, KFOR and other international partners with a special focus on roadblocks, protests and ethnically motivated crimes. In addition, the Senior Police Adviser held 68 meetings with local and international police. The UNMIK Situation Centre produced 261 daily security summaries, 66 daily situation reports (beginning on 27 March 2012 after the introduction of an integrated reporting scheme), 11 weekly situation reports (beginning 17 April 2012), 12 monthly comparative criminal statistics and 12 monthly reports on incidents affecting minority communities
Daily and weekly reports to the international community on political developments in Kosovo	275 daily and 52 weekly	Reports produced and distributed to the international community in Kosovo, including the United Nations Kosovo Team, OSCE, EULEX, KFOR and Member States
Over 1,000 briefings on developments in Kosovo to Member States, KFOR, EULEX and international organizations, including daily briefings in three municipalities in the north of Kosovo and regularly in other locations in Kosovo, with the goal of keeping stakeholders updated and coordinating efforts for the effective promotion of the reconciliation and integration of all communities in Kosovo	616 meetings	The senior leadership of UNMIK held 316 meetings with Member States, OSCE, EULEX, KFOR and the European Union Office in Kosovo and other international organizations. In addition, 150 meetings were held by the UNMIK regional office in Mitrovica, including meetings with OSCE, EULEX, the European Union Office in Kosovo, KFOR and UNHCR. Furthermore, UNMIK participated in 150 meetings chaired by the local authorities in the three northern municipalities A number of expected coordination meetings with EULEX and KFOR and the three northern municipalities were not held owing to the political implications following the events that occurred in July 2011

Media products aimed at informing and promoting awareness and understanding of developments and issues, including, but not limited to, freedom of movement, the right to return and the protection of minority communities and human rights, including: 10 press releases; 12 web and radio public service announcements; the UNMIK FM radio network (Ophelia FM), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, targeting minority communities; and daily media monitoring reports (two editions a day, local and international press, TV, radio, Internet) distributed via e-mail (1,500+ subscribers), website and Facebook updates, and daily contacts with the media	Yes	UNMIK produced 354 morning headline reports and 244 media afternoon reports, 144 press releases and notes to the media and more than 60 public service announcements for Ophelia FM, informing and promoting awareness and understanding of human rights, racism, mine action, environmental protection, justice and democracy, peacekeeping and AIDS. The information was distributed via e-mail, website, intranet and Facebook. The Mission also maintained daily contacts with the media and provided ad hoc briefings with local and international journalists

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress with respect to Kosovo's cooperation and dialogue with Belgrade, regional neighbours and international organizations

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Meetings facilitated, including Belgrade and Pristina, on issues of mutual concern, such as missing persons, cultural heritage and returns (2009/10: 20 meetings; 2010/11: 25; 2011/12: 25)	UNMIK facilitated a total of 19 meetings, including 3 meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons and 1 joint inspection by the Working Group on Missing Persons at the Zhilivode site. In addition, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General facilitated 14 meetings related to missing persons In addition, one meeting of the Reconstruction Implementation Commission was facilitated. The lack of resources and disagreements between the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Kosovo Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports on the new formula of the Reconstruction Implementation Commission's activities prevented more meetings from taking place during the reporting period
Continuing engagement of the authorities in Pristina in regional initiatives and agreements in which Belgrade also participates, through ongoing inclusion and contacts and participation in meetings through UNMIK facilitation, as required (2009/10: 54 meetings; 2010/11: 45; 2011/12: 45)	Achieved. UNMIK facilitated a total of 63 meetings on international and regional cooperation by attending jointly with the Kosovo institutions. In February 2012, the European Union-facilitated dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade agreed on a formula for the participation of Kosovo representatives in regional forums, initiatives and meetings without a UNMIK facilitative presence. Although UNMIK facilitation of the presence of Kosovo representatives at most meetings was no longer required, the Mission's involvement with certain meetings of those agreements to which UNMIK is the signatory on behalf of Kosovo continued to be required to enable the decision-making process

Increase in the number of submissions prepared by Kosovo on the implementation of human rights instruments (2009/10: 2; 2010/11: 2; 2011/12: 3)	Kosovo authorities showed increased resistance to cooperation with UNMIK on human rights issues in general and human rights reporting in particular, and the efforts of the Kosovo authorities to engage directly with United Nations human rights mechanisms and special procedures were not successful. As a result, there were no submissions from Kosovo regarding the implementation of any human rights instruments. UNMIK, however, continued to facilitate the work of the treaty bodies and the special rapporteurs by responding to requests for further information and transmitting requests to the Kosovo authorities, OSCE and EULEX

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
18 meetings between UNMIK senior leadership and Belgrade and Pristina to discuss political issues of mutual concern	Yes	The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in a total of 25 meetings with officials of Belgrade and 27 meetings with officials of Pristina
Facilitation of Kosovo's participation in 45 bilateral and multilateral conferences and initiatives through liaison with local institutions, international stakeholders and organizations prior to events, and thereafter through direct participation in and attendance at international events, including, for example, those held under the auspices of the Central European Free Trade Agreement, the South-East European Cooperation Process, the Regional Cooperation Council, the Energy Community (Athens process), the South-East Europe Transport Observatory, the European Common Aviation Area and the European Charter for Small Enterprises	63	The participation of Kosovo was facilitated in 63 meetings, including 16 Energy Community meetings, 10 Regional Cooperation Council meetings, 10 meetings of the Central European Free Trade Agreement, 3 OECD meetings, 3 meetings between the European Commission and the South-East Europe Transport Observatory, 2 NATO meetings, 2 European Commission meetings and 17 other meetings 13 out of 63 meetings were facilitated by other United Nations entities on behalf of UNMIK, such as the Energy Community meeting in Vienna facilitated by the UNDP Regional Support Centre in Bratislava
Advice and support provided to Kosovo institutions through meetings and information-sharing in the preparation of submissions to human rights treaty bodies and monitoring mechanisms, such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Monitoring Mechanism of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	No	Kosovo authorities showed increased resistance to cooperation with UNMIK on human rights issues in general and human rights reporting in particular

Facilitation of dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina on missing persons through participation in at least four meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons and weekly liaison with the Kosovo Commission on Missing Persons, the Serbian Government Commission on Missing Persons and the International Committee of the Red Cross	Yes	UNMIK facilitated four meetings comprising three meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons and one joint inspection in Zhilivode by the Working Group on Missing Persons. UNMIK liaised on a weekly basis with the Kosovo Commission on Missing Persons, the Serbian Government Commission on Missing Persons and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General also facilitated 14 meetings related to missing persons
Semi-monthly liaison, facilitation and mediation with relevant international and local stakeholders on the protection of cultural and religious heritage sites in Kosovo	Yes	Weekly liaison through meetings and correspondence with stakeholders, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council of Europe, the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Kosovo authorities
200 meetings between the Mission's senior leadership and Member States, regional organizations and United Nations agencies on issues affecting the relationships between Pristina, Belgrade, regional neighbours and international organizations	297	The UNMIK senior leadership participated in and chaired the weekly Executive Committee meetings, which included the United Nations Development Coordinator, OSCE, KFOR, EULEX, the European Union Office in Kosovo and the Council of Europe. The senior leadership also participated in and chaired monthly Contact Group meetings, which included representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and quarterly meetings of UNMIK and the United Nations Kosovo Team, which included co-chairs of the working groups composed of UNMIK, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR and OSCE
Processing and preparation of documentation and legal instruments in relation to 1,000 requests for mutual legal assistance pursuant to applicable international and local law and bilateral agreements with other Governments received from Kosovo institutions, Member States that do not recognize Kosovo as an independent State and/or EULEX during the budget period	667	UNMIK processed 667 requests for mutual legal assistance by non-recognizing countries; however, 60 requests from Serbia were still pending as at the end of the reporting period owing to the refusal of Kosovo authorities to receive them from UNMIK. The requests are for legal cooperation between Kosovo and non-recognizing countries in criminal, civil and administrative matters. The majority of the requests relate to the delivery of court summonses and other court documents between two jurisdictions, interviewing witnesses, performing autopsy reports and obtaining information from official databases and certain State authorities

Processing of an estimated 900 requests from Kosovo residents, non-recognizing countries and liaison offices for the authentication and certification by UNMIK of, inter alia, Kosovo civil status documentation, pension certificates and academic documents which need to be used in countries that do not recognize Kosovo as an independent State	880	UNMIK processed 880 requests for authentication and certification, including civil status documentation, pension certificates and academic documents
Processing and preparation of documentation in accordance with applicable law in relation to an estimated 10 requests for the issuance of international wanted notices, also known as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Red Notices	48	The Special Representative of the Secretary-General signed 48 INTERPOL Red Notices
Processing and referral of an estimated 1,500 INTERPOL cases (international crime and auto theft) for investigation by the relevant actors in Kosovo	2,144	UNMIK opened 2,144 cases related to international crime and auto theft and closed 2,314 cases
Preparation and conclusion of an estimated 5 agreements between UNMIK and KFOR contingents regarding the handover of KFOR premises/camps that are socially or publicly owned property	8	UNMIK concluded eight handover agreements with KFOR
Negotiation and settlement of an estimated 150 outstanding legal claims and cases stemming from activities involving the Kosovo Trust Agency which are received from the Special Chamber and municipal courts during the budget period	104	UNMIK received 104 submissions from the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court of Kosovo on matters related to the Kosovo Trust Agency and provided the required legal work. UNMIK attended 21 hearings and prepared 40 submissions to the Special Chamber, including, inter alia, defences, rejoinders, appeals and responses

Component 2: support

25. The Mission successfully provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative, medical and security services in support of the implementation of its mandate through the delivery of related outputs. Support was provided to the Mission's average strength of 8 military liaison officers, 7 United Nations police officers and the civilian staffing establishment of 147 international and 217 national staff and 25 United Nations Volunteers.

26. The main priority during the reporting period was the implementation of phases 4 and 5 of the mission support plan. As planned in the budget, phase 4 of the mission support plan was fully implemented, resulting in the closing of the compound that accommodated the asset disposal unit and the transport sections and the relocation of those operations to the Mission headquarters compound in Pristina. The maintenance of heavy vehicles and the facilities maintenance services related to building maintenance were outsourced. Phase 5 of the mission support plan was

partially implemented as the Mission relocated its regional office in Mitrovica to a compound on a co-sharing basis with EULEX, and an agreement with EULEX was signed for the provision of emergency medical services to UNMIK personnel.

27. The efficiency-gain initiatives planned in the budget were largely implemented. The closure of a logistics compound on 30 April 2012 and the cost-effective outsourcing of functions were successfully implemented. In addition, the supply of spare parts from system contracts to vehicle maintenance contractors reduced costs. The initiatives to replace international communications and information technology contractors with national contractors, however, were not implemented, as a survey concluded that local contractors did not have the required skill set. The installation of solar heaters was not implemented, as the bidding process resulted in higher-than-expected costs for solar heaters. The Mission also implemented other cost-containing measures, including reducing travel costs, prioritizing internal training, renegotiating contracts for communications and waste disposal, monitoring vehicle usage, producing public information materials in-house and reducing the number of photocopiers.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reduction in future electricity consumption through the installation of solar heaters — a green technology initiative	The procurement action for the solar heaters was discontinued because the resulting costs would have outweighed the projected benefits
Reduction of infrastructure and security staff by combining and centralizing all logistics facilities and functions into an integrated warehouse at the Mission headquarters site in Pristina, including the Supply, Transport, Engineering and Communications and Information Technology Sections	Achieved. The compound that previously accommodated the transport section and the asset disposal unit was closed on 30 April 2012. Five contracted security posts were no longer required as a result of the closure. All warehouse activities of the Supply, Transport, Engineering and Communications and Information Technology Sections were centralized into the Mission headquarters' integrated warehouse, which became fully operational during the reporting period
Reduction of inventory and staff through the outsourcing of vehicle, generator and building maintenance functions	Achieved. The building maintenance functions and heavy vehicle maintenance were outsourced on 1 August 2011 and 22 March 2012, respectively; however, the capability to maintain the generators was retained after the bidding process concluded that it would be more cost-effective than outsourcing. The inventory of spare parts for vehicles was reduced when vehicles and spare parts were sold to EULEX

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Administration of an average of 412 civilian staff, comprising 162 international staff, 222 national staff (inclusive of 1 temporary position) and 28 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Respective administrative services were provided to an average of 389 civilian personnel, comprising 147 international staff, 217 national staff (inclusive of 1 temporary position) and 25 United Nations Volunteers
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of the headquarters premises in Pristina, premises in Mitrovica, Belgrade and Skopje, and 7 repeater sites	Yes	By the end of the reporting period UNMIK maintained five civilian staff premises, including the Mission headquarters in Pristina, the security office at the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the UNMIK regional office in Mitrovica, the United Nations office in Belgrade and the liaison office in Skopje (closed on 30 June 2012), as well as seven repeater sites
Construction of a new entrance at Mission headquarters premises in Pristina, in line with the mission support plan	No	The mission support plan envisaged the possible rental of additional land to accommodate operations from a closed location within the Mission's headquarters compound; however, owing to the high rental costs, the decision was taken to reorganize the existing layout of the compound to accommodate the additional operations. It was not necessary, therefore, to construct a new entrance
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 144 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 14 armoured vehicles, 2 trailers and 10 heavy and medium vehicles	Yes	152 light passenger vehicles were maintained during the reporting period. The higher number of light passenger vehicles maintained was owing to the continued usage of eight vehicles for operational requirements in northern Kosovo that had been scheduled to be written off in 2011/12 The total fleet of United Nations-owned vehicles maintained and operated was 204, comprising 152 light passenger vehicles, 25 special-purpose vehicles (13 trucks, 8 vans and 4 buses), 4 ambulances, 14 armoured vehicles, 7 mobile material handling units and 2 mobile engineering units

Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite communications network consisting of 4 Earth stations and 3 very small aperture (VSAT) terminals, 12 telephone exchanges capable of providing end-to-end telephone services, as well as 24 microwave links providing high-speed wide-area connectivity for voice, data and video traffic	Yes	The following equipment was supported and maintained: 4 Earth stations 3 VSAT terminals 12 telephone exchanges 24 microwave links
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of data centres and local area networks in Pristina and Belgrade and one disaster recovery and business continuity site in Skopje, comprising 84 servers, 93 switches, 44 routers, 7 firewalls and 3 storage area networks capable of delivering secure, high-quality data network infrastructure, including Internet protocol connectivity, authentication services, file and print share, e-mail, database, anti-virus, software distribution and extension of access to the Internet	Yes	UNMIK delivered secure data and voice service to UNMIK users and supported and maintained: 22 physical servers and 113 virtual servers Lower number of physical servers was due to the gradual shift to virtual infrastructure technology 149 switches Higher number of switches was due to the upgrade of the routers 34 routers Lower number of routers was due to improvements in the performance of the routers by upgrading them with switches 7 firewalls 3 storage area networks
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of one level-I clinic in Pristina and one basic clinic in Mitrovica, providing X-ray examinations and laboratory tests as well as emergency stabilization services for all United Nations staff	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained one level-I clinic in Pristina and one basic clinic in Mitrovica. Laboratory services and X-ray examinations were discontinued on 18 October 2011 and 30 June 2012, respectively. During the reporting period, UNMIK entered into a technical agreement with EULEX for the provision of medical services to UNMIK staff, therefore there was no longer a need to contract the services of laboratory and X-ray technicians, including two local medical officers as well as one local nurse and one international nurse
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to all United Nations staff within the Mission area	Yes	Mission administrative and regional headquarters were guarded and provided with security services by Mission and contracted security personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

		All UNMIK personnel and affiliated agencies were provided with security support and advice
Mission-wide office and site security assessment, including residential surveys for all new arriving staff and changes of residence	Yes	Security assessments of 5 office buildings and compounds and 133 residential security assessments, including inspections of staff members' residences, were conducted
Support and maintenance of the safety and security workplace programme through the provision of advice at monthly safety committee meetings, the regular monitoring of workplace safety and security, the conduct of two fire drills for all Mission personnel and regular fire training for all fire wardens in the Mission	Yes	The safety and security workplace programme was maintained through, inter alia, monthly safety committee meetings, 250 fire and safety inspections, 31 floor warden briefings, 3 fire and building evacuations and 1 fire safety training session

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Variance Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	340.9	318.7	22.2	6.5
Military contingents	–	–	–	–
United Nations police	293.1	275.5	17.6	6.0
Formed police units	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**634.0**	**594.2**	**39.8**	**6.3**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	29 419.1	27 915.8	1 503.3	5.1
National staff	8 528.0	8 455.2	72.8	0.9
United Nations Volunteers	1 099.7	1 039.5	60.2	5.5
General temporary assistance	30.2	30.2	–	–
Subtotal	**39 077.0**	**37 440.7**	**1 636.3**	**4.2**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	218.5	210.4	8.1	3.7
Official travel	497.3	480.8	16.5	3.3
Facilities and infrastructure	3 850.2	3 892.6	(42.4)	(1.1)
Ground transportation	619.4	634.7	(15.3)	(2.5)
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Naval transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	1 547.6	1 458.6	89.0	5.8
Information technology	1 237.8	1 271.1	(33.3)	(2.7)
Medical	73.0	79.2	(6.2)	(8.5)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	545.3	525.6	19.7	3.6
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**8 589.1**	**8 553.0**	**36.1**	**0.4**
Gross requirements	**48 300.1**	**46 587.9**	**1 712.2**	**3.5**
Staff assessment income	4 710.7	4 427.3	283.4	6.0
Net requirements	**43 589.4**	**42 160.6**	**1 428.8**	**3.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**48 300.1**	**46 587.9**	**1 712.2**	**3.5**

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	731.3	(97.3)	634.0
II. Civilian personnel	35 189.0	3 888.0	39 077.0
III. Operational costs	8 994.5	(405.4)	8 589.1
Total	**44 914.8**	**3 385.3**	**48 300.1**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			7.5

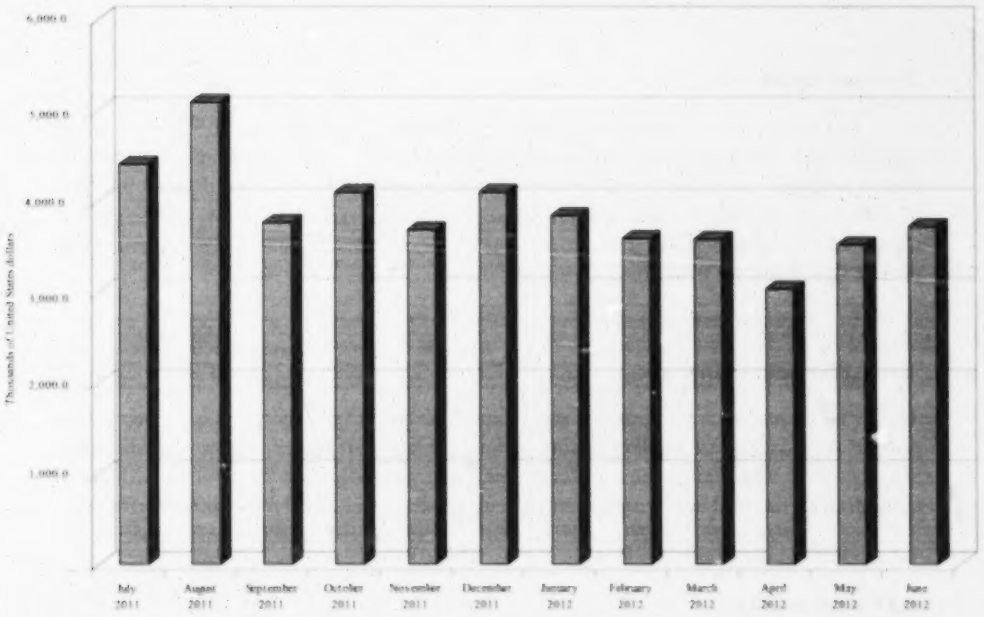
28. The increase in appropriation in the amount of $3,385,300, approved under General Assembly resolution 66/274, was the result of increased costs of civilian personnel of $3,888,000, which was partly offset by the reprioritization of originally approved resources based on General Assembly resolution 65/300 under military and police personnel and operational costs.

29. The reduced resource requirements of $97,300 under military and police personnel were attributable primarily to the deployment of seven United Nations police officers on average during the reporting period, compared to the budgetary provision for full deployment of eight police officers, as well as the lower cost of travel for deployment, rotation and repatriation and lower actual requirements for death and disability compensation.

30. The additional resource requirements of $3,888,000 under civilian personnel were attributable primarily to the projected additional costs under the international and national staff classes of expenditure. The additional projected requirement for international staff was $1,904,000 owing to (a) the classification of Field Service posts effective 1 March 2011, resulting in 33 posts classified one grade higher and 5 posts classified two grades higher; (b) the higher average actual post adjustment multiplier of 54.6 points from July 2011 to March 2012 compared to the budgeted post adjustment multiplier of 41.8 points, which was the actual rate at the time of the budget preparation; and (c) the projected average vacancy rate of 10 per cent for the 2011/12 financial period compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 12 per cent as a result of the Mission's efforts to fill vacant posts. The additional projected costs for the national staff class of expenditure were $2,023,500, owing to: (a) the classification of National Professional Officer and national General Service posts effective 1 March 2011, resulting in 92 national staff posts classified one grade higher and 12 national staff posts classified two grades higher; (b) the actual average grade and step level of the national General Service staffing establishment being higher than budgeted (G-5, step IX, before the classification exercise compared to the budgeted G-4, step VIII) owing to the Mission's significant reduction of staff since the 2008/09 financial period when staff with better qualifications and longer experience were retained; and (c) the implementation of two consecutive revised national staff salary scales for Pristina, effective 1 February 2011 (6.7 per cent increase) and 1 February 2012 (5.5 per cent increase), which increased expenditure for national staff remuneration.

31. The reduced resource requirement of $405,400 under operational costs was attributable to (a) the cancellation of engineering projects under the facilities and infrastructure class of expenditure, such as the construction of a new entrance at the Mission's headquarters compound in Pristina; (b) restrictions in official travel, in particular for training and participation in conferences, as well as the purchasing of tickets at least two weeks in advance and requesting United Nations agencies to participate in facilitation meetings on behalf of UNMIK in countries where United Nations agencies were present; (c) the postponement of the planned outsourcing contract for heavy vehicles repair and maintenance under the ground transportation class of expenditure; and (d) lower actual expenditure related to training consultants and lower cost of travel for the consultants on the Human Rights Advisory Panel.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



32. The average monthly expenditure during the 2011/12 financial period was $3.9 million. The higher expenditures in July and August 2011 were attributable to obligations created to commit funds for the rental of premises, electricity, generator and vehicle fuel and commercial communications. The lower costs in April 2012 were due to the delayed recording of staff assessment charges for international staff, which was subsequently recorded in May 2012. In addition, during the last three months of the financial period, the costs of international staff were lower than average owing to the higher average vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent from April to June 2012, as compared to the vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent from July 2011 to March 2012 that resulted from higher-than-expected attrition, and the planned recruitment for seven international posts was not carried out.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	65.0
Other/miscellaneous income	482.9
Prior-period adjustments	
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	358.0
Total	**905.9**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$22.2	6.5%

33. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower travel expenditure owing to the extension of secondment of military observers by Member States, which resulted in the emplacement and repatriation of four military observers as compared to the budgeted emplacement and repatriation of all eight military observers. In addition, there were no claims for death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$17.6	6.0%

34. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower travel expenditure owing to the extension of secondment of police officers by Member States, which resulted in the emplacement and repatriation of four police officers as compared to the budgeted emplacement and repatriation of all eight police officers.

	Variance	
International staff	$1 503.3	5.1%

35. The lower requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower costs of classification of Field Service posts owing to the actual percentage increment between grade levels, which was lower than budgeted (actual average 5 per cent as compared to 9 per cent budgeted), as the staff members, whose posts were upgraded, were already at a high step level within their grade due to seniority, which reduced the percentage increment to the next grade level in accordance with the rules governing special post allowance, and the increase was applied to gross salaries excluding most common staff costs; (b) the actual average vacancy rate of 10.9 per cent during the reporting period as compared to the anticipated average vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent, owing mainly to the higher-than-expected attrition of staff

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

members in the last three months of the financial period and the fact that seven planned recruitments were not carried out; and (c) the decision by the International Civil Service Commission, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/235, to reduce the staff assessment rates by 15 per cent effective 1 January 2012.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$60.2	5.5%

36. The reduced requirements were attributable to the actual average vacancy rate of 10.7 per cent as compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 8 per cent.

	Variance	
Communications	$89.0	5.8%

37. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower costs of commercial communications, including reduced prices for telephones charges, Internet usage and lease lines, as well as a reduction in the number of Broadband Global Area Network satellite phones owing to a revised mission security evacuation plan. In addition, the Mission reduced the number of parcels sent to United Nations Headquarters by replacing individual one-parcel pouch service with lower-priced diplomatic pouch service.

38. The overall reduced requirements were partly offset by the acquisition of eight additional microwave links, as the existing microwave links had exceeded life expectancy and their manufacturers had ceased to provide spare parts and technical support.

	Variance	
Medical	($6.2)	(8.5%)

39. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher-than-planned amount needed to purchase X-ray films and reagent as well as supplies needed for an HIV-awareness campaign.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

40. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIK are:**

(a) **To reduce the appropriation of $48,300,100 approved by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolutions 65/300 and 66/274 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 by the amount of $1,712,200, to the amount of $46,587,900 equal to expenditures incurred during the same period;**

(b) **Taking into account the amount of $44,914,800 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 65/300, to apply other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2012 in the total amount of $905,900 from interest income ($65,000), other/miscellaneous income ($482,900) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations ($358,000), against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;**

(c) To assess the additional amount of $767,200, representing the difference between the shortfall in assessment ($1,673,100) and other income ($905,900) for the period ended 30 June 2012.

United Nations A/67/588 S/2012/878

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 November 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34, 39, 67 and 83

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 22 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for September and October 2012 (see annex). According to the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia.

The aforementioned period was also marked by a series of large-scale military exercises conducted by the armed forces of Armenia, both in Armenia and in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. During those exercises, recently acquired sophisticated weapons, including ballistic missiles, were used by the armed forces of Armenia. Moreover, according to the Head of the Operational Department at the General Staff of the Republic of Armenia's Armed Forces, Major-General Artak Davtian, the armed forces of Armenia simulated missile attacks on military targets as well as on oil and gas installations in Azerbaijan and in other countries of the region. Such activities have once again demonstrated the serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region of the South Caucasus posed by Armenia's militaristic policy.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that, during the reporting period, President and Commander-in-Chief Serzh Sargsyan of Armenia and that

Please recycle

country's other high-ranking political and military officials visited the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to observe military exercises there. Serzh Sargsyan's appearance before the occupation troops in military uniform, decorating personally the servicemen who participated in the exercises, and his presence at the opening ceremony of new military barracks and at a meeting with military staff represent further factual evidence exploding the myth that Armenia has nothing to do with the aggression against Azerbaijan and the occupation of its territories.

Thus, in his speech before the occupation troops, full of the usual stereotypic concoctions so characteristic of the Armenian leadership, the President and Commander-in-Chief of Armenia noted that what the Armenian troops had demonstrated that day had filled his heart and soul with pride and delight. He further said that "just as yesterday and today, tomorrow, too, you will have the most contemporary combat weaponry" (see the President of Armenia's official website, http://www.president.am/en/press-release/item/2012/10/23/President-Serzh-Sargsyan-working-visit-Artsakh-military-exercises). In other words, while Armenia's other official sources, including that country's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, continue their tireless efforts to prevent any mention of their country in international documents even as a party to the conflict, the President and Commander-in-Chief of Armenia has once again unambiguously confirmed that his armed forces are present in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, that they conduct military exercises in those territories, and that Armenia continues to deploy, beyond international control, a great number of armaments and ammunitions there.

The Republic of Azerbaijan expresses its strong protest against the provocative actions of the Armenian leadership, which are aimed at challenging the ongoing conflict settlement process and provoking the destabilization of the situation. We consider the aggressor's impertinent behaviour as a direct consequence of the impunity it is still enjoying despite apparent gross violations of international law and atrocious crimes for which Armenia bears responsibility. Her political and military leadership, including in the first place the current and previous Presidents, military officials and commanders, as well as the members of the puppet separatist regime established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, must be held accountable and brought to justice. The more the leadership of Armenia throws aside all restraint, the narrower the prospects become for the soonest achievement of a lasting and durable peace in the region. We call upon all peace-loving countries to raise their voices in condemnation of Armenia's continuing aggression against Azerbaijan and her odious policy of hatred and confrontation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 22 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for September and October 2012

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1	2-3 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Bash Garvand and Garagashly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
2	3-4 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Merzili, Yusifjanly, Novruzlu and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
3	4-5 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Merzili, Yusifjanly, Novruzlu, Shirvanly and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
4	5-6 September	At different times	Unnamed heights (Berd district, Armenia), occupied areas near Horadiz village and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Merzili, Javahirli and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village and unnamed heights (Goranboy) and Khojavand districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
5	6-7 September	At different times	Voskevan and Berdavan villages (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), Azatamut and Berkaber villages, (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shurabad and Yusifjanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Garakhanbeyli villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

No.	Date	Time	Fire point area	Direction	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
6	7-8 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanly and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Fizuli, Khojavand and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
7	9-10 September	At different times	Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar and Mezrzili villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Geranboy and Fizuli districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
8	10-11 September	At different times	Unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk and Berd districts, Armenia), the area near Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Yusifjanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Chilyabert village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
9	11-12 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Chilyabert village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Horadiz villages and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
10	12-13 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar and Yusifjanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
11	13-14 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Bash Garvand village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Horadiz villages and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
12	14-15 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Merzili and Javahirli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Fizuli and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	Date	Time	Fire point/area	Direction	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
13	16-17 September	At different times	The areas near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
14	17-18 September	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
15	18-19 September	At different times	The area near Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Merzili and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Dashkesen and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
16	20-21 September	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar, Javahirli and Shurabad villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
17	21-22 September	At different times	The areas near Vozashen village (Ijevan district, Armenia), Mosesgerkh village (Berd district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Merzili and Garagashly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
18	23-24 September	At different times	Unnamed heights (Berd district, Armenia), Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
19	24-25 September	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly, Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
20	25-26 September	At different times	Occupied areas near unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Merzili and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
21	26-27 September	At different times	The area near Gigarkh village (Berd district, Armenia), Barekamavan and Voskevan villages (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near unnamed heights (Khojavand and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan), Yusifjanly and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
22	27-28 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
23	28-29 September	At different times	Occupied areas near Shurabad and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
24	30 September-1 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Gorgan villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
25	1-13 October	–	Armed forces of Armenia conducted large-scale military exercises in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	–	Artillery, armoured units, as well as firearm and machine gun	–
26	1-2 October	Evening and night hours	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
27	2-3 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
28	3-4 October	At different times	The area near Berkaber and Paravakar villages (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Merzili and Javahirli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
29	4-5 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
30	5-6 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Fizuli and Goranboy districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
31	7-8 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Chayly village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village and unnamed heights (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
32	8-9 October	At different times	Unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), occupied areas near Merzili and Yusifjanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Chilyabert and Chayly villages (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village and unnamed heights (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
33	9-10 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Fizuli and Dashkesen districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
34	10-11 October	At different times	The area near Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chilyabert village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	Date	Time	Fire point area	Direction	Weapons used	Casualties and da
35	11-12 October	At different times	The area near Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Merzili, Yusifjanly, Garagashly and Saryjaly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Goyarkh and Chayly villages (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan), Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
36	12-13 October	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
37	14-15 October	At different times	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and Horadiz, Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly villages and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
38	15 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Chayly village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan) and Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
39	16-17 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Goyarkh village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Horadiz, Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Gorgan villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
40	17-18 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Garagashly, Shykhlar and Saryjaly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	Date	Time	Fire point area	Direction	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
41	18-19 October	At different times	Unnamed heights (Ijevan district, Armenia), the area near Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
42	19-20 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Horadiz, Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Gorgan villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
43	21-22 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Merzili and Yusifjanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Veyselli and Gorgan villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
44	22-23 October	At different times	Occupied areas near unnamed heights (Aghdam and Fizuli districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	–
45	23 October	–	Armed forces of Armenia conducted military exercises in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	–	Artillery, armoured units, as well as firearm and machine gun	–
46	24 October	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights and Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
47	26-27 October	At different times	Chinarli village (Berd district, Armenia), unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), occupied areas near Javahirli and Shykhlar villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan) and Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
48	28-29 October	At different times	Occupied areas near Javahirli and Shurabad villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
49	29-30 October	Evening and night hours	Unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), occupied areas near Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan), Saryjaly and Shurabad villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
50	30-31 October	Evening and night hours	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan), Chilyabert village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan) and Garakhanbeyli and Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
51	31 October	Evening hours	The area near Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Shykhlar village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–